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ABSTRACT

The overall composition of medical student enrollments and the distribution of their academic and demographic characteristics in 1976-1977 is examined and described. Most enrollment totals and background variables are presented by class level (first, intermediate, and final years) and type of control of medical school (public or private). It is shown that in 1976-1977, the nation's 116 medical schools enrolled a record high of 58,000 students, a gain of 4 percent over 1975-1976. Differences in class compositions by sex between 1976-1977 freshmen and seniors showed proportionally more first-year than final-year women (25 versus 19 percent) and proportionally more final year than first-year men (82 versus 75 percent). About 90 percent of all 1976-1977 medical students hold at least a bachelor's degree, 7 percent also had master's degrees, and 2 percent doctorates. Eighty-five percent of all 1976-1977 medical students were white/Caucasian and 15 percent described themselves as minorities. Parental income reports reflected an upward trend and more than two-thirds (68 percent) of the fathers of all 1976-1977 medical students had professional/managerial occupations. The appendix contains tables showing the percentage distribution of U.S. medical students by selected variables and racial/ ethnic categories, by control of school, 1976-1977 and distribution of medical students by selected variables, 1975-1976 versus 1976-1977. (SPG)

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DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF ENROLLED MEDICAL STUDENTS
1976-77

W. F. Dubé

DIVISION OF STUDENT STUDIES
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES

FINAL REPORT

February 1978

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Executive Summary

This Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1976-77 is the third in a series sponsored by the Bureau of Health Manpower, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The past reports were mainly concerned with the nation's medical student population of one specific academic year. While the present analysis replicates this basic approach, it also amplifies it by adding comparisons with the previous year. In addition, this is the first study in the series that presents separate data by racial/ethnic self-description for selected socioeconomic and career choice variables.

Purpose

The focus of this analysis was on examining and describing: (1) the overall composition of medical student enrollments and (2) the distribution of their academic and demographic characteristics in 1976-77.

Methodology

Most of the data for this study were derived from the Applicant System and the Student Record System, which are part of the computerized AAMC Medical Student Information System (MSIS). The information stored in these automated files is based on data elements extracted from MCAT tests and questionnaires, AMCAS and non-AMCAS application action reports, matriculation forms, change of status forms, and graduate reports submitted by medical schools. Supplemental data were drawn from AAMC Fall Enrollment Questionnaires. Nearly all variables were tabulated for two major types of distributions: (1) class level (first, intermediate, and final years) and sex, and (2) source of control of medical school and sex.

Major Findings

Enrollments

1. In 1976-77, the nation's 116 medical schools enrolled a record high of 58,001 students, a gain of 4 percent over 1975-76.

2. Differences in class compositions by sex between 1976-77 freshmen and seniors showed proportionally more first-year than final-year women (25 versus 19 percent) and proportionally more final-year than first-year men (81 versus 75 percent).

3. More than half (58 percent) of all medical students were enrolled at public schools, but a higher proportion of women attended private schools (24 versus 21 percent).

4. Four schools (Illinois, 1,341; Indiana, 1,223; Minnesota-Minneapolis, 1,040; and Wayne State, 1,019) enrolled more than 1,000 students, while 32 additional schools had totals of 600 or more. Smaller freshman than senior classes were reported by 21 schools. The number of schools with 30 percent or more women students moved from 5 for seniors to 25 for freshmen.

5. Forty-nine percent of all medical students were enrolled in 8 states. These 8 states also accounted for 47 percent of (a) the U.S. population in 1976 and (b) all U.S. bachelor's degrees awarded in 1974-75.

Academic Background

6. About 90 percent of all 1976-77 medical students held at least a bachelor's degree, 7 percent also had master's degrees, and 2 percent doctorates.

7. The mean MCAT scores of freshmen were higher than those of seniors in all but the General Information subtest; for the Science subtest, the difference was 20 points (618 versus 598). Mean total grade point averages for freshmen (3.46)

were also higher and showed a difference of .06 over seniors (3.40).

Demographic Information

8. Eighty-five percent of all 1976-77 medical students were white/Caucasian and 15 percent described themselves as minorities. Of the latter group, 71 percent were underrepresented minority students. Forty percent of the 1,049 black Americans were women, which compares to 23 percent women among white students.

9. By state residence, 73 percent of all medical students came from 18 states. These 18 states also accounted for 71 percent of the 1976 U.S. population, for 70 percent of all U.S. bachelor's degrees awarded in 1974-75 and for 75 percent of all medical school places available in 1976-77.

10. Almost all 1976-77 medical students (98.7 percent) were U.S. citizens, and two-fifths of the 740 (1.3 percent) foreign nationals had permanent U.S. resident status. Nearly three-fourths of the non-U.S. students came from Asia, Central America, and Africa.

Socioeconomic Background

11. Parental income reports from MCAT questionnaires reflected an upward trend; 53 percent of all freshmen reported parental income above $20,000 versus 37 percent of all seniors. Median parental incomes of $20,500 for freshmen and $16,000 for seniors were higher than those in 1975-76 ($19,520 versus $15,010). After adjustment for inflation, the real difference between the two classes in 1976-77 was less than $1,000. Median parental incomes were higher at private than at public schools (>$20,000 versus $17,860).

12. More than two-thirds (68 percent) of the fathers of all 1976-77 medical students had professional/managerial occupations. This includes nearly 14 percent "Physician" fathers at all class levels.

13. By racial/ethnic background, the distributions for father's occupation differed greatly for white versus black students, but there were only small variations between white and Hispanic/Indian students. "Physician" fathers, for example, ranged from 14.4 percent (white), to 10.7 percent (Hispanic/Indian) to 6.6 percent (black). Still greater differences existed for owner/managers (26 percent white versus 8 percent black) and for unskilled workers (3 percent white versus 20 percent black).

14. Mother's occupations for all students comprised 52 percent homemakers, 25 percent professional/managerial occupations and 23 percent non-professional jobs.

15. By racial/ethnic background, occupations for white mothers tended to follow the distribution for all students. Of the mothers of black students, however, 31 percent were homemakers, 35 percent had professional/managerial occupations, and 33 percent had non-professional or "other" jobs.

16. Fifty-seven percent of the fathers of all medical students were college graduates including 37 percent with graduate/professional education. The latter group was more prevalent at private than public schools (41 versus 34 percent).

17. By racial/ethnic background, less than 10 percent of the white fathers had not completed high school in contrast to 34 percent of the black fathers. The proportions for the "Completed College" category were 21 percent (white) versus 9 percent (black). The "Graduate Professional" category was above 20 percent for all racial/ethnic groups.

18. Thirty-nine percent of the mothers of all 1976-77 medical students were college graduates. The college graduate mothers of freshmen differed from those of seniors by 3 percentage-points (40 versus 37 percent). In the same year, 21 percent of the mothers of all undergraduate college freshmen were college graduates.

Preadmission Career Plans

19. Responses to General Career Plans on the MCAT questionnaire reflected more interest in "General/Primary Care" among freshmen than seniors (40 versus 31 percent). This compares with 38 versus 27 percent respectively in 1975-76.

20. Specialty choices of all 1976-77 students focused on the four primary care categories (42 percent) comprising "Family Practice" (24 percent), "Internal Medicine" (7 percent), "Obstetrics/Gynecology" (3 percent), and "Pediatrics" (8 percent). "Family Practice" accounted for 29 percent of all freshmen choices versus 19 percent of seniors. The equivalent proportions in 1975-76 were 27 versus 19 percent respectively.

21. Tentative medical practice plans of all students indicated that 22 percent preferred "Hospital-Based Group," while 46 percent were in favor of the three non-hospital categories ("Individual," "Partnership," and "Private" practices). Twenty percent were "Undecided," and 13 percent indicated some interest in the remaining five categories.

Advanced Standing Admissions

22. Less than 2 percent of all 1976-77 students were admitted to other than first-year class levels. Of these 1,016 individuals, 40 percent were transfers from other U.S. medical schools, 45 percent were U.S. citizen transfers from foreign medical schools, and 15 percent were admitted from U.S. graduate and other health profession schools.

I. INTRODUCTION

Medical school enrollments continue to be a topic of interest because the characteristics of today's students determine the nature of tomorrow's physicians. This study is the third in a series of annual descriptive studies of enrolled medical students that began in the 1974-75 academic year. The present analysis is chiefly concerned with the composition of the U.S. medical student population enrolled in 1976-77 and with the distribution of their academic and demographic characteristics at various class levels.

As in the two previous studies, most enrollment totals and background variables are presented by (1) class level (first, intermediate, and final years) and (2) type of control of medical school (public or private). Although the entire medical student population of 1976-77 is described extensively, some variables are analyzed in more depth than others. (Previously published 1976-77 enrollment data were limited to national aggregate counts[1] and to individual medical school totals in the 1978-79 issue of Medical School Admission Requirements). Presented for the first time in this report are comparisons of three socioeconomic background variables (Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, and Father's Education) and one career choice variable (Specialization Plans) for selected racial/ethnic groups and comparisons of current enrollments with those of the previous year.

This report was prepared by W. F. Dubé, Associate Director, with contributions from Mary Frances Ackerman, Research Assistant, of the AAMC Division of Student Studies.

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[1] W. F. Dubé, Medical Student Enrollment, 1972-73 Through 1976-77 (Journal of Medical Education, 52:164-166, 1977).

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Data Sources

1. Matriculation Blanks (Exhibit 1)

Each student's enrollment in a U.S. medical schools is reported to the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) on a Matriculation Blank containing the following data elements: academic year in which student matriculated, name and code number of the medical school, student's name and social security number, date of birth, sex, legal residence, citizenship, visa classification, birthplace, student self-description (racial/ethnic), permanent mailing address, highest undergraduate or professional graduate degrees held, class matriculated for, entering academic year, date of attendance, expected graduation date, advanced standing status and name of school, transfer student status and name of school transferred from, and last academic year attended by reentering student.

2. Change of Status Forms (Exhibit 2)

Status changes that affect the progress of a medical student are reported by the medical school to the AAMC on Change of Status forms including the following data elements: Transfer--transfer to U.S. medical school or transfer to educational program other than U.S. medical school; Separation or Withdrawal--deceased, withdrawal academic reasons, withdrawal financial reasons, withdrawal health reasons, withdrawal other reasons; Leave of Absence--leave of absence special studies or research, leave of absence financial reasons, leave of absence health reasons, leave of absence other reasons; Dismissal--dismissed academic reasons, dismissed non-academic reasons; and Change in Expected Graduation Date.

3. Medical School Graduate Reports (Exhibit 3)

Graduate reports are alphabetic listings of entire classes who received the M.D. degree and include the following data elements: name of each M.D. graduate (women graduates are identified by "F"), name of hospital providing graduate medical education, location of hospital (city and state), and date of appointment.

This report also provides for the identification of students who were registered as seniors but did not graduate prior to July 1. For these individuals, a probable date of issuance of M.D. degree is entered by the medical school.

4. Medical Student Information System (MSIS)

MSIS is part of the AAMC national data bank and comprises the following computerized subsystems:

a. Applicant System

(1) American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS)
(2) Application Action reports from non-AMCAS schools
(3) Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) scores
(4) MCAT Questionnaires
(5) Undergraduate college grading systems
(6) Standard code reference file (undergraduate college codes, county and country codes)

b. Student Record System

(1) Master tape file containing matriculation reports on all students in U.S. medical schools whether admitted to the first year or to advanced standing.
(2) Changes of status affecting student progress such as leaves of absence, transfers, withdrawals, dismissals, change of duration of program, reentries, etc.
(3) Graduate file of all M.D. degree recipients and their first-year graduate medical education programs.

Class rosters of enrolled students, by Expected Year of Graduation, are sent to medical schools periodically for verification. In addition, the AAMC student data systems are reviewed periodically by the Group on Student Affairs (GSA) Medical Student Information Systems Committee. This standing committee consists primarily of medical school admissions officers, student affairs officers, and registrars. A premedical advisor and a medical student also serve on the Committee.

The Student Record System of MSIS was the primary source for student counts related to all class levels, while the applicant system of MSIS was the supplemental source for preadmission information on academic and demographic characteristics and on future medical career plans. In addition, the AAMC Fall Enrollment Questionnaire was utilized as a supplemental source.

5. AAMC Fall Enrollment Questionnaire

Each fall all U.S. medical schools are surveyed to determine enrollment volumes as of the beginning of the academic year. Separate counts by class level, by racial/ethnic self description, by sex, and by citizenship status are reported by the medical schools to the AAMC. These data are summarized and published in the form of Datagrams in the Journal of Medical Education and in the introductory chapters of the annually revised AAMC publication Medical School Admission Requirements. Throughout the year, these enrollment statistics are utilized for monitoring the validity of machine produced class rosters derived from the Student Record System of MSIS.

B. Major Study Variables

For most academic and demographic variables, student counts were tabulated by (1) class level (first, intermediate, and final years) and sex, and (2) control of school (public/private) and sex. Comparative distributions of selected socio-economic variables by racial/ethnic self-description were tabulated by control of school and by sex.

1. Enrollment Totals

Counts of medical students who were enrolled in 1976-77 were provided for all of the 116 medical schools by sex, by class level, by control of school, and by state of location of medical school.

2. Academic Background

For a description of preadmission academic characteristics three major variables were selected from the Applicant System of MSIS: Highest degree held upon admission to medical school, scores from the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT), and undergraduate grade point averages.

3. Demographic Information

For personal and family background variables, data were derived from AMCAS applications and from MCAT questionnaires: self-description (racial/ethnic), state of legal residence, parental income (as reported for the year prior to completion of the MCAT questionnaire), father's occupation, father's education, and mother's education.

4. Preadmission Career Plans

Medical career preferences, as envisioned at the time the MCAT questionnaire was completed, yielded information on the following variables:

a. General Career Activity (e.g. "General Practice" versus "Specialty Practice")

b. Specialization Plans ("Pediatrics," "Surgery," etc.)

c. Character of Medical Practice ("Individual," "Group," etc.)

B. Advanced Standing Admissions

For advanced standing admissions, see Methodology Section E, "Limitations of Study."

C. Production of Tables

The summary tables containing cross-tabulations and percentages by class level and by school control (public versus private) were produced by computer programs written specifically for the enrolled student study, 1976-77.

Some of the tables were prepared manually for selected data elements. In the interest of clarity of data presentation, citizenship data by country, for example, were summarized into major geographic areas to avoid masses of zeros or small totals. Similarly, state totals of enrolled students by location of medical school were omitted from Table 3 and shown separately in Table 5 to avoid confusion with individual school totals.

D. Statistical Analysis

In addition to the summary statistics shown in the tables, several statistical tests were employed to guide interpretation of results as to whether or not observed differences in the data occurred by chance.

Chi-square (χ^2) statistics were added to selected tables for estimates of chance occurrences of relationships in cross-tabulated data. For an evaluation of the significance of differences between two mean scores, a t statistic was used. Each of these two significance tests estimates probabilities (p) that are useful for determining whether or not observed differences occurred by chance.

E. Limitations of Study

The data presentations for most variables were affected by "No Response" totals that ranged from 9 to 22 percent for the final year classes, because some students elected not to complete optional data entries or did not participate in AMCAS.

For individuals who had their applications to medical school processed by AMCAS, complete academic and demographic background information, excepting optional items, was available. Non-AMCAS applicants, on the other hand, had their applications processed only by medical school staff, which precluded AAMC access to grade point averages, for example. The absence of academic and demographic background characteristics for some seniors and for some of the intermediate level students largely reflects a variety of data retrieval problems encountered for earlier entering years.

Some problems were also encountered with racial/ethnic data. Counts by self-description were grouped by "Black," "Indian," "White/Caucasian," "Oriental," "Hispanic," and "Other" in order to accommodate a variety of changes in self-description options on MCAT Questionnaires of different years. From 1969 through 1971 the "Puerto Rican" category, for example, made no distinction between "Mainland Puerto Ricans" and "Commonwealth Puerto Ricans." In 1972, this category was assigned to "Mainland Puerto Ricans" but excluded "Commonwealth Puerto Ricans." Since 1973, both Puerto Rican categories were provided on MCAT questionnaires. As a result, separate counts for underrepresented minorities (i.e. black Americans, American Indians, Mexican Americans, and Mainland Puerto Ricans) could not be produced.

In addition, self-description options on the earlier MCAT questionnaires made no distinction in citizenship and therefore included non-U.S. students. Thus no differentiation was possible between U.S. and non-U.S. blacks. Due to the discrepancies in "Citizenship" information in the student record system of MSIS, the geographic origin of foreign nationals was derived from information provided directly by the medical schools on the AAMC Fall Enrollment Questionnaire for 1976-77.

The determining factor for any enrollment count is the point in time when a data-gathering instrument was completed by medical school staff. Consequently, overall enrollment totals provided in this study cannot be expected to precisely match aggregate student totals that were gathered through institutional surveys and published elsewhere.[2] To illustrate this problem, comparable figures from this study and from traditional institutional surveys are summarized below:

Number of Students 1976-77	Study of Enrolled Students	AAMC Fall Enrollment Questionnaire	AAMC-AMA Liaison Committee Questionnaire
	(1)	(2)	(3)
First Year	15,783	15,613	15,667
Intermediate Years	28,225	28,399	28,992
Final Year	13,973	13,753	13,607
Total	58,001	57,765	58,266

Some of the students in the above enrollment totals are advanced standing admissions at other than first-year class levels from 2-year U.S. medical schools, from U.S. degree granting medical schools, foreign medical schools, U.S. graduate schools, and other U.S. professional programs. Since problems of the incomplete reporting of these types of admissions continue to persist in the AAMC Student Record System, these data are included in narrative rather than tabular form.

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[2] Association of American Medical Colleges, AAMC Curriculum Directory (Washington, D.C.: Association of American Medical Colleges, published annually); American Medical Association, Medical Education in the United States, 1976-77 (Journal of the American Medical Association, 236:2960-3066, 1977); W. F. Dubé, Medical Student Enrollment, 1972-73 Through 1976-77 (see footnote p. 1).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study was basically aimed at examining and describing the composition of the U.S. medical student population in 1976-77. In addition to analyzing total enrollments, comparisons are also drawn between freshmen versus seniors and public versus private school students. The data and findings are presented in six major sections:

1. Enrollments for all schools by class level, by control of school, by individual school, by percent of women, and by state of location of medical school.

2. Academic ability levels as measured by MCAT scores and by undergraduate grade point averages.

3. Demographic information as to self-description, state of residence, and citizenship.

4. Socioeconomic characteristics as applicable to men and women medical students by class level, control of school, and racial/ethnic self-description.

5. Preadmission Medical Career Plan choices derived from MCAT questionnaires.

6. Advanced standing admissions on the basis of credits from other professional schools or from foreign medical schools.

A. Enrollments, 1976-77

1. National Enrollments by Sex and Class Level

Total enrollments at the nation's 116 medical schools reached a record high of 58,001 in the 1976-77 academic year (Table 1). This total for all schools and all

TABLE 1

Distribution of National Enrollments of Medical Students by Sex and by Class Level, 1975-76 and 1976-77

Enrollments	1975-76 (114 schools)		1976-77 (116 schools)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Years	55,983	100.0	58,001	100.0
Men	44,435	79.4	44,913	77.4
Women	11,448	20.4	13,035	22.5
Not Identified	100	.2	53	.1
First Year	15,318	100.0	15,783	100.0
Men	11,613	75.8	11,885	75.3
Women	3,605	23.5	3,892	24.7
Not Identified	100	.7	6	--
Intermediate Years	27,318	100.0	28,225	100.0
Men	21,639	79.2	21,744	77.0
Women	5,679	20.8	6,438	22.8
Not Identified	--	--	43	.2
Final Year	13,347	100.0	13,993	100.0
Men	11,183	83.8	11,284	80.6
Women	2,164	16.2	2,705	19.3
Not Identified	--	--	4	--

class levels showed a gain of 2,018 (4 percent) over the previous year and was mainly due to increases in women medical students. Overall totals of women rose by 14 percent versus one percent for men. The shifting enrollment proportions are particularly evident upon comparing freshmen with seniors. Of the 15,783 first-year students in 1976-77, for example, three-fourths were men and one-fourth were women. Of the 13,993 final-year students, however, approximately four-fifths were men and one-fifth were women.

Increases in final-year students from 1975-76 to 1976-77 were a dramatic 25 percent for women versus one percent for men. At the intermediate class levels,

women gained by 13 percent and men by .5 percent. First-year increases over the previous year were eight percent for women and two percent for men students. There was no change from 1975-76 in the overall distribution by class level which remained at 27 percent freshmen, 49 percent intermediate students, and 24 percent seniors.

2. Enrollments by Control of School

More than half (58 percent) of all medical students in 1976-77 were enrolled at the nation's 68 public medical schools (Table 2). This proportion is almost identical

TABLE 2

Distribution of Medical Students by Sex and by Control of Medical School, 1975-76 and 1976-77

	1975-76 N=114 (66 Public/48 Private)		1976-77 N=116 (68 Public/48 Private)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Schools				
Total	55,983	100.0	58,001	100.0
Men	44,435	79.4	44,913	77.4
Women	11,448	20.4	13,035	22.5
Not Identified	100	.2	53	.1
Public Schools				
Total	31,960	100.0	33,472	100.0
Men	25,730	80.5	26,306	78.6
Women	6,169	19.3	7,155	21.4
Not Identified	61	.2	11	.0
Private Schools				
Total	24,023	100.0	24,529	100.0
Men	18,705	77.9	18,607	75.8
Women	5,279	22.0	5,880	24.0
Not Identified	39	.1	42	.2

with the 59 percent of schools that are publicly controlled. The 33,472 public school students were composed of 79 percent men and 21 percent women. A

higher proportion of women (24 percent) was enrolled among the 24,529 private school students. Comparison with 1975-76 shows a proportional decrease for men at both public and private institutions of 2 percentage-points. Women medical students, in contrast, gained 2 percentage-points at both types of schools. In absolute numbers, women enrollments rose at both public and private schools. Male enrollments increased by 576 in public schools but decreased by 98 at private schools for a net gain of 478.

3. Totals by Individual Medical School

Of the 116 medical schools enrolling 58,001 students in 1976-77, 36 schools with totals of 600 or more accounted for 47 percent of all students that year (Table 3). Totals of above 800 students each were reported by eight schools: Illinois, 1,341; Indiana, 1,223; Minnesota-Minneapolis, 1,040; Wayne State, 1,019; Michigan University, 962; Thomas Jefferson, 897; SUNY Downstate, 892; and Georgetown, 826. Of the four institutions with more than 1,000 students each, Illinois and Indiana are multi-campus schools, while Minesota-Minneapolis and Wayne State are single campus schools. Other large enrollments occurred at 28 schools with totals ranging from 783 for Texas-Galveston to 611 for Columbia.

Twenty schools had totals from 593 to 505, 26 schools from 489 to 401, 24 schools from 388 to 210, and 10 schools from 193 to 31. Of the four schools with fewer than 100 students each, two are basic medical science schools (Minnesota-Duluth and Nevada) and two are new schools (Wright State and Uniformed Services).

Enrollments by class level show an increase of 1,790 (13 percent) for freshmen over seniors (Table 1), but more detailed scrutiny reveals that not all of the schools had larger freshman classes. Twenty-one schools, for example, had more final-year than first-year students. At 10 of these 21 schools, the differences ranged from 12 to 37, while the variation in the remaining 11 schools was fewer than 10 students each. Some of these differences may be due to advanced standing admissions at schools where clinical

TABLE 3

Distribution of Medical Students by School Enrollment, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77*

NAME OF SCHOOL (BY STATE OR TERRITORY)† (1)	ALL CLASSES				CLASS LEVEL								
					First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total‡ (4)	Percent Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Total‡ (8)	Men (9)	Women (10)	Total‡ (11)	Men (12)	Women (13)	Total‡ (14)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	22.5	11,885	3,892	15,783	21,744	6,438	28,225	11,284	2,705	13,993
*Alabama--Birmingham	421	99	520	19.0	138	32	170	191	51	242	92	16	108
*South Alabama	217	40	257	15.6	61	9	70	102	21	123	54	10	64
*Arizona	205	83	288	28.8	71	25	96	71	37	108	63	21	84
*Arkansas	399	85	484	17.6	103	21	124	198	43	241	98	21	119
*California --Davis	278	128	406	31.5	57	44	101	142	64	206	79	20	99
*California --Irvine	255	62	317	19.6	61	14	75	124	30	154	70	18	88
*California --Los Angeles	495	128	623	20.3	114	39	153	247	62	309	134	27	161
*California --San Diego	294	62	356	17.4	85	20	105	156	35	191	53	7	60
*California --San Francisco§	407	211	618	34.1	105	58	163	201	116	317	101	37	138
Loma Linda	404	102	506	20.2	130	38	168	131	40	171	143	24	167
Southern California	443	110	553	19.9	113	32	145	222	53	275	108	25	133
Stanford	285	118	404	29.2	59	28	87	146	60	206	80	30	111

TABLE 3 (Continued)

NAME OF SCHOOL (By STATE OR TERRITORY)†	ALL CLASSES				CLASS LEVEL								
					First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men	Women	Total†	Percent Women	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
*Colorado	376	138	514	26.8	94	41	135	176	72	246	106	25	131
*Connecticut	222	76	298	25.5	59	22	81	112	37	149	51	17	68
Yale	315	120	435	27.6	78	29	107	170	65	235	67	26	93
George Washington	435	143	578	24.7	116	36	152	209	75	284	110	32	142
Georgetown	678	148	826	17.9	170	40	210	338	71	409	170	37	207
Howard	301	151	452	33.4	91	39	130	144	74	218	66	38	104
*Florida**	364	92	457	20.1	90	27	117	180	48	229	94	17	111
Miami	472	87	559	15.6	110	25	135	250	44	294	112	18	130
*South Florida	182	36	218	16.5	76	15	91	53	10	63	53	11	64
Emory	367	81	448	18.1	92	24	116	180	43	223	95	14	109
*Medical College of Georgia	582	120	702	17.1	155	27	182	289	71	360	138	22	160
*Hawaii	218	72	290	24.8	70	27	97	101	36	137	47	9	56
Chicago Medical	292	70	362	19.3	88	28	116	107	33	140	97	9	106

TABLE 3 (Continued)

NAME OF SCHOOL (BY STATE OR TERRITORY)†	ALL CLASSES				CLASS LEVEL								
					First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men	Women	Total‡	Percent Women	Men	Women	Total‡	Men	Women	Total‡	Men	Women	Total‡
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Chicago--Pritzker	351	73	424	17.2	89	15	104	184	43	227	78	15	93
*Illinois	1,074	267	1,341	19.9	255	87	342	555	129	684	264	51	315
Loyola (Stritch)	331	98	430	22.8	113	40	153	105	34	139	113	24	138
Northwestern	542	169	712	23.7	128	48	176	267	86	354	147	35	182
Rush	306	114	420	27.1	72	47	119	166	47	213	68	20	88
*Southern Illinois	150	37	187	19.8	53	24	77	55	8	63	42	5	47
*Indiana	982	241	1,223	19.7	238	80	318	506	108	614	238	53	291
*Iowa	582	133	716	18.6	139	41	180	297	63	361	146	29	175
*Kansas	472	120	592	20.3	162	53	215	170	26	196	140	41	181
*Kentucky	345	93	438	21.2	90	24	114	173	46	219	82	23	105
*Louisville	430	125	555	22.5	104	36	140	221	62	283	105	27	132
*Louisiana State --New Orleans	527	111	638	17.4	159	27	186	248	61	309	120	23	143
*Louisiana State --Shreveport	240	41	281	14.6	80	19	99	121	20	141	39	2	41

TABLE 3 (Continued)

NAME OF SCHOOL (BY STATE OR TERRITORY)†	ALL CLASSES				CLASS LEVEL								
					First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men	Women	Total†	Percent Women	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tulane	487	106	593	17.9	122	28	150	245	57	302	120	21	141
Johns Hopkins	367	85	479	17.7	96	24	120	170	43	240	101	18	119
*Maryland	536	166	702	23.6	135	43	178	260	95	355	141	28	169
*Uniformed Services	26	5	31	16.1	26	5	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	391	168	560	30.0	88	52	140	196	82	279	107	34	141
Harvard	450	210	661	31.8	114	51	165	208	107	316	128	52	180
*Massachusetts	227	79	306	25.8	70	31	101	129	37	166	28	11	39
Tufts	433	194	627	30.9	101	49	150	207	102	309	125	43	168
*Michigan	715	246	962	25.6	145	48	193	390	148	539	180	50	230
*Michigan State	258	152	410	37.1	67	41	108	133	80	213	58	31	89
*Wayne State	833	186	1,019	18.3	206	50	256	412	96	508	215	40	255
Mayo	126	35	161	21.7	32	9	41	61	19	80	33	7	40
*Minnesota--Duluth	61	11	72	15.3	30	6	36	31	5	36	0	0	0

TABLE 3 (Continued)

NAME OF SCHOOL (BY STATE OR TERRITORY†)	ALL CLASSES				CLASS LEVEL								
					First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men	Women	Total‡	Percent Women	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total‡
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
*Minnesota --Minneapolis	844	196	1,040	18.8	190	53	243	443	99	542	211	44	255
*Mississippi	452	100	552	18.1	121	36	157	242	47	289	89	17	106
*Missouri --Columbia	381	86	467	18.4	103	21	124	180	47	227	98	18	116
*Missouri --Kansas City	162	82	248	33.1	43	31	77	94	39	134	25	12	37
St. Louis	517	100	617	16.2	133	26	159	252	54	306	132	20	152
Washington --St. Louis	426	123	549	22.4	121	31	152	193	66	259	112	26	138
Creighton	379	56	435	12.9	90	21	111	189	25	214	100	10	110
*Nebraska	394	87	481	18.1	135	37	172	132	24	156	127	26	153
*Nevada	77	19	96	19.8	38	10	48	39	9	48	0	0	0
Dartmouth	143	50	193	25.9	52	16	68	48	17	65	43	17	60
*New Jersey Medical	372	117	489	23.9	83	33	116	183	55	238	106	29	135
*Rutgers	234	107	341	31.4	77	37	114	119	50	169	38	20	58
*New Mexico	213	83	296	28.0	53	25	78	108	42	150	52	16	68

TABLE 3 (Continued)

NAME OF SCHOOL (BY STATE OR TERRITORY)†	ALL CLASSES				CLASS LEVEL								
					First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men	Women	Total†	Percent Women	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Albany	365	117	482	24.3	89	39	128	181	61	242	95	17	112
Albert Einstein	526	195	721	27.0	129	54	183	261	92	353	136	49	185
Columbia	413	198	611	32.4	96	55	151	212	94	306	105	49	154
Cornell	318	116	434	26.7	81	32	113	157	58	215	80	26	106
Mount Sinai	295	93	388	24.0	74	30	104	154	40	194	67	23	90
New York Medical	567	184	751	24.5	132	53	185	281	86	367	154	45	199
New York University	534	174	709	24.5	128	48	177	265	86	351	141	40	181
Rochester	304	102	407	25.1	70	29	99	159	54	214	75	19	94
*State University of New York--Buffalo	411	142	553	25.7	94	44	138	209	65	274	108	33	141
*State University of New York--Downstate	680	212	892	23.8	173	58	231	333	109	442	174	45	219
*State University of New York--Stony Brook	68	79	148	53.4	23	27	50	43	48	92	2	4	6
*State University of New York--Upstate	357	121	478	25.3	87	39	126	174	61	235	96	21	117
Bowman Gray	315	73	388	18.8	92	17	109	143	40	183	80	16	96
Duke	338	120	458	26.2	85	33	118	189	66	255	64	21	85

TABLE 3 (Continued)

NAME OF SCHOOL (BY STATE OR TERRITORY)†	ALL CLASSES				CLASS LEVEL								
					First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men	Women	Total‡	Percent Women	Men	Women	Total‡	Men	Women	Total‡	Men	Women	Total‡
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
*North Carolina	434	131	565	23.2	118	47	165	213	59	272	103	25	128
*North Dakota	183	36	219	16.4	54	14	68	93	18	111	36	4	40
Case Western Reserve	429	161	590	27.3	101	46	147	217	83	300	111	32	143
*Cincinnati	542	157	699	22.5	125	58	183	311	79	390	106	20	126
*Medical College of Ohio--Toledo	226	72	298	24.2	94	28	122	73	26	99	59	18	77
*Ohio State	610	138	749	18.4	192	52	245	221	44	265	197	42	239
*Wright State	22	10	32	31.3	22	10	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Oklahoma	563	105	668	15.7	146	36	182	267	50	317	150	19	169
*Oregon	382	86	468	18.4	94	21	115	184	46	230	104	19	123
Hahnemann	554	132	686	19.2	152	42	194	271	62	333	131	28	159
Jefferson	724	173	897	19.3	182	48	230	365	89	454	177	36	213
Medical College of Pennsylvania	150	265	415	63.9	39	65	104	78	136	214	33	64	97
Pennsylvania	481	175	656	26.7	115	46	161	222	91	313	144	38	182
Pennsylvania State	293	79	372	21.2	75	23	98	149	41	190	69	15	84

TABLE 3 (Continued)

NAME OF SCHOOL (BY STATE OR TERRITORY)† (1)	ALL CLASSES				CLASS LEVEL								
					First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total† (4)	Percent Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Total† (8)	Men (9)	Women (10)	Total† (11)	Men (12)	Women (13)	Total† (14)
Pittsburgh	410	129	539	23.9	106	33	139	189	67	256	115	29	144
Temple	571	156	730	21.4	143	42	185	284	80	365	144	34	180
Brown	176	75	251	29.9	38	24	62	92	34	126	46	17	63
*South Carolina	550	98	648	15.1	139	33	172	282	51	333	129	14	143
*South Dakota	174	36	210	17.1	55	10	65	80	24	104	39	2	41
Meharry	312	133	450	29.6	88	43	132	146	64	214	78	26	104
*Tennessee	526	92	618	14.9	176	31	207	170	39	209	180	22	202
Vanderbilt	276	56	332	16.9	73	14	87	132	33	165	71	9	80
Baylor	486	127	613	20.7	134	39	173	237	67	304	115	211	136
*Texas--Galveston	620	163	783	20.8	164	39	203	300	87	387	156	37	193
*Texas--Houston	179	40	220	18.2	33	18	101	52	15	68	44	7	51
*Texas--San Antonio	392	122	514	23.7	95	45	140	196	57	253	101	20	121
*Texas--Southwestern	645	106	751	14.1	177	29	206	336	56	392	132	21	153
*Texas Tech	104	25	129	19.4	35	6	41	37	6	43	32	13	45

TABLE 3 (Continued)

NAME OF SCHOOL (BY STATE OR TERRITORY)†	ALL CLASSES				CLASS LEVEL								
					First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men	Women	Total†	Percent Women	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total†	Men	Women	Total†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
*Utah	347	54	401	13.5	93	10	103	171	29	200	83	15	98
*Vermont	260	78	338	23.1	65	23	88	125	42	167	70	13	83
Eastern Virginia	104	45	149	30.2	42	23	65	33	16	49	29	6	35
*Medical College of Virginia	505	124	629	19.7	126	42	168	268	63	331	111	19	130
*Virginia	409	96	505	19.0	111	27	138	200	52	252	98	17	115
*Washington	476	151	627	24.1	141	42	183	239	84	323	96	25	121
*West Virginia	289	55	344	16.0	75	13	88	140	31	171	74	11	85
Medical College of Wisconsin	425	91	516	17.6	105	33	138	209	39	248	111	19	130
*Wisconsin	489	158	647	24.4	118	44	162	252	73	325	119	41	160
*Puerto Rico	361	146	508	28.7	102	40	142	177	76	254	82	30	112

Subtotals by Control	Total Enrollment
Private Schools (N=43)	24,560
Public Schools (N=68)	33,441

* As detailed in the "Limitations" section, these figures do not precisely match aggregate figures gathered through institutional surveys and published elsewhere.

† Asterisks identify schools that are publicly controlled. Schools are listed alphabetically by state.

‡ Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

§ Includes Health Sciences and Medical Education Program at the University of California, Berkeley.

** Includes Florida State - Florida A & M Program in Medical Sciences.

facilities are more extensive than basic science facilities.

The distributions of medical schools by percent of women enrolled per class level for 1976-77 versus 1975-76 reflect some interesting changes (Table 4). Most notable was the increase in the number of schools with 30 percent or more women which moved from 5 for the final-year to 25 for the first-year.

TABLE 4

Distribution of U.S. Medical Schools by Percent of Women Enrollments, 1975-76 versus 1976-77

Percent of Women Enrolled	All Years No. of Schools		First Year No. of Schools		Final Year No. of Schools*	
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
	N=114	N=116	N=114	N=116	N=111	N=112
Under 10 percent	--	--	--	--	13	4
10 - 19.9 percent	59	51	27	33	67	61
20 - 29.9 percent	49	52	66	54	27	40
30 - 39.9 percent	4	11	19	25	3	5
40 percent or above	2	2	2	4	1	2

* Includes only those schools with M.D. graduates; therefore excludes Minnesota-Duluth and Nevada in both years plus South Dakota in 1975-76 and Wright State and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences School of Medicine in 1976-77.

4. Enrollments by State of Location of Medical School

More than one-third (37 percent) of all medical school enrollments were concentrated in 43 schools in five states: New York, 6,574; Pennsylvania, 4,295; Illinois, 3,876; California, 3,783; and Texas, 3,010 (Table 5). Three additional states--Michigan, 2,391; Ohio, 2,368; and Massachusetts, 2,154--bring the total of the largest enrollments to 28,451 or 49 percent of all of the nation's medical students in 1976-77. According to the latest population estimates for 1976, these eight states accounted for 47 percent of the

TABLE 5

Distribution of Medical Students by Sex and by State of Location of Medical School, 1976-77

Number of Medical Schools (1)	State (2)	Men		Women		Total*		State Percentage of Total (9)
		Number (3)	Percent (4)	Number (5)	Percent (6)	Number (7)	Percent (8)	
116	Total	44,913	77.4	13,035	22.5	58,001	100.0	100.0
2	Alabama	638	82.1	139	17.9	777	100.0	1.3
1	Arizona	205	71.2	83	28.8	288	100.0	.5
1	Arkansas	399	82.4	85	17.6	484	100.0	.8
8	California	2,861	75.6	921	24.3	3,783	100.0	6.5
1	Colorado	376	73.2	138	26.8	514	100.0	.9
2	Connecticut	537	73.3	196	26.7	733	100.0	1.3
3	District of Columbia	1,414	76.2	442	23.8	1,856	100.0	3.2
3	Florida	1,018	82.5	215	17.4	1,234	100.0	2.1
2	Georgia	949	82.5	201	17.5	1,150	100.0	2.0
1	Hawaii	218	75.2	72	24.8	290	100.0	.5
7	Illinois	3,046	78.6	828	21.4	3,876	100.0	6.7
1	Indiana	982	80.3	241	19.7	1,223	100.0	2.1
1	Iowa	582	81.3	133	18.6	716	100.0	1.2
1	Kansas	472	79.7	120	20.3	592	100.0	1.0
2	Kentucky	775	78.0	218	22.0	993	100.0	1.7
3	Louisiana	1,254	82.9	258	17.1	1,512	100.0	2.6
3	Maryland	929	76.7	256	21.1	1,212	100.0	2.1
4	Massachusetts	1,501	69.7	651	30.2	2,154	100.0	3.7
3	Michigan	1,806	75.5	584	24.4	2,391	100.0	4.1
3	Minnesota	1,031	81.0	242	19.0	1,273	100.0	2.2
1	Mississippi	452	81.9	100	18.1	552	100.0	1.0
4	Missouri	1,486	79.0	391	20.8	1,881	100.0	3.2
2	Nebraska	773	84.4	143	15.6	916	100.0	1.6
1	Nevada	77	80.2	19	19.8	96	100.0	.2
1	New Hampshire	143	74.1	50	25.9	193	100.0	.3
2	New Jersey	606	73.0	224	27.0	830	100.0	1.4
1	New Mexico	213	72.0	83	28.0	296	100.0	.5
12	New York	4,838	73.6	1,733	26.4	6,574	100.0	11.3
3	North Carolina	1,087	77.0	324	23.2	1,411	100.0	2.4
1	North Dakota	183	83.6	36	16.4	219	100.0	.4
5	Ohio	1,829	77.2	538	22.7	2,368	100.0	4.1
1	Oklahoma	563	84.3	105	15.7	668	100.0	1.2
1	Oregon	382	81.6	86	18.4	468	100.0	.8
7	Pennsylvania	3,183	74.1	1,109	25.8	4,295	100.0	7.4
1	Rhode Island	176	70.1	75	29.9	251	100.0	.4
1	South Carolina	550	84.9	98	15.1	648	100.0	1.1
1	South Dakota	174	82.9	36	17.1	210	100.0	.4

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Medical Schools (1)	State (2)	Men		Women		Total		State Percentage Of Total (9)
		Number (3)	Percent (4)	Number (5)	Percent (6)	Number (7)	Percent (8)	
3	Tennessee	1,114	79.6	281	20.1	1,400	100.0	2.4
6	Texas	2,426	80.6	583	19.4	3,010	100.0	5.2
1	Utah	347	86.5	54	13.5	401	100.0	.7
1	Vermont	260	76.9	78	23.1	338	100.0	.6
3	Virginia	1,018	79.3	265	20.7	1,283	100.0	2.2
1	Washington	476	75.9	151	24.1	627	100.0	1.1
1	West Virginia	289	84.0	55	16.0	344	100.0	.6
2	Wisconsin	914	78.6	249	21.4	1,163	100.0	2.0
1	Puerto Rico	361	71.1	146	28.7	508	100.0	.9

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender.

entire U.S. population[3] and for 47 percent of all Bachelor's degrees awarded in 1974-75.[4]

Enrollments of between 1,000 and 2,000 were noted for 11 other states (Missouri, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Minnesota, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Georgia) and for the District of Columbia with a combined total of 16,598 or 29 percent of all medical students. The District and all of these states but Indiana (multi-campus) had more than one medical school. Below 1,000 but above 500 medical students were enrolled in 12 states and Puerto Rico. Among the remaining states with fewer than 500 students, the lowest totals occurred in New Hampshire (193) and Nevada (96). Six states had no medical schools in 1976-77: Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Montana, and Wyoming.

Enrollments of women medical students by state were proportionally highest in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (30 percent) plus Arizona and Puerto Rico (29 percent) followed by New Mexico (28 percent), Connecticut, Colorado, and New Jersey (27 percent); New York, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire (26 percent); and Hawaii (25 percent). Sixteen states had 20-24 percent women enrollees and the remaining 18 states had women percentages in the high and mid teens ranging from Texas and Minnesota (19 percent) to Utah (14 percent).

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[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 646. Table 1. Provisional Estimates of the Resident Population of States by Age: July 1, 1976. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1977.

[4] American Medical Association, Medical Education in the United States, 1976-77 (see footnote p. 9).

B. Academic Background

1. Highest Degree Held Upon Admission

As in previous years, approximately 90 percent of all students had at least a bachelor's degree upon entering medical school (Table 6). Slightly more than 7 percent had master's degrees, and nearly 2 percent held doctorates. For both the bachelor's and master's levels, science degrees were slightly more prevalent than arts degrees for all students.

By control of school, however, fewer arts than science degrees at the bachelor level were noted for public schools (38 versus 48 percent). Conversely, private institutions admitted more students with B.A. than B.S. degrees (46 versus 41 percent). Higher percentages of women than men at both public and private schools tended to have B.A. degrees. At the doctoral level, a slightly higher proportion of women at private than at public schools held Ph.D. degrees (1.8 versus 1.2 percent). The comparable proportions for men with Ph.D.'s were nearly the same (1.6 versus 1.7 percent) in favor of public schools.

2. Mean MCAT Scores

The 1976-77 pattern of academic ability levels, as measured by MCAT scores and undergraduate grade point averages, showed an upward trend for entering students in most areas (Table 7). Mean MCAT scores of freshmen were above those of seniors in all but General Information where they scored 16 points lower (549 versus 565). Incoming freshmen, however scored higher than seniors in Verbal Ability (573 versus 570), Quantitative Ability (633 versus 614), and Science (618 versus 598). A comparison of all medical students enrolled in 1976-77 versus 1975-76[5] paralleled the general upward trend with modest gains in all but the General Information subtest.

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[5] W. F. Dubé, Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1975-76. Bureau of Health Manpower, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 77-87, 1977, Table 6, p. 29.

TABLE 6

Distribution of Medical Students by Highest Degree Held, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

HIGHEST DEGREE HELD UPON ENTERING MEDICAL SCHOOL	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26.306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,487	100.0
No Degree	353	85	438	0.8	204	57	261	0.9	149	28	177	0.8
B.A.	16,205	5,306	21,512	41.3	8,611	2,646	11,258	37.6	7,594	2,660	10,254	46.4
B.S.	18,782	4,689	23,476	45.1	11,599	2,811	14,412	48.1	7,183	1,878	9,064	41.0
Other Bachelor's Degree	1,538	317	1,855	3.6	965	192	1,157	3.9	573	125	698	3.2
Subtotal Bachelors	36,525	10,312	46,843	90.0	21,175	5,649	26,827	89.6	15,350	4,663	20,016	90.6
M.A.	615	404	1,019	2.0	371	225	596	2.0	244	179	423	1.9
M.S.	1,812	558	2,370	4.6	1,145	325	1,470	4.9	667	233	900	4.1
Other Master's Degree	233	157	391	0.8	142	89	231	0.8	91	68	160	0.7
Subtotal Masters	2,660	1,119	3,780	7.3	1,658	639	2,297	7.7	1,002	480	1,483	6.7
Ph.D.	681	171	852	1.6	405	76	481	1.6	276	95	371	1.7
Other Doctoral Degree	107	20	127	0.2	71	14	85	0.3	36	6	42	0.2
Subtotal Doctorates	788	191	979	1.9	476	90	566	1.9	312	101	413	1.9
No Response	4,587	1,328	5,961	--	2,793	720	3,521	--	1,794	608	2,440	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

TABLE 7

Mean MCAT Scores and Mean Undergraduate GPAs of Enrolled Medical Students by Sex and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

MEAN MCAT SCORES AND UNDERGRADUATE GPAs (1)	ALL CLASSES			FIRST YEAR			INTERMEDIATE YEARS			FINAL YEAR		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Total (10)	Men (11)	Women (12)	Total (13)
					MEAN MCAT SCORES							
Verbal Ability	568	588	572	569	585	573	568	587	573	564	593	570
Quantitative Ability	627	603	622	640	611	633	623	602	618	620	591	614
General Information	556	561	557	548	554	549	557	561	558	563	573	565
Science	617	589	611	626	595	618	620	591	613	603	577	598
					MEAN UNDERGRADUATE GPAs							
Total GPA	3.45	3.47	3.46	3.50	3.48	3.49	3.46	3.49	3.46	3.40	3.42	3.40
Science GPA (BCPM)*	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.49	3.44	3.48	3.45	3.47	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.40
All Other Courses GPA	3.46	3.52	3.47	3.51	3.55	3.52	3.46	3.53	3.47	3.39	3.46	3.40

* Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics.

Mean MCAT scores of first-year women students in Verbal Ability (585) and General Information (554) continued to be higher than the comparable means for men. Compared with senior women, however, declines of 8 and 19 points respectively were noted. For the Quantitative and Science subtests, the traditional trend of somewhat lower mean scores for women than for men also continued. First-year women, however, scored higher than final-year women on both the Quantitative (611 versus 591) and the Science (595 versus 577) MCAT subtests. The t-test showed the difference of 31 points between the mean Science scores of men (626) versus women (595) of the first-year class to be significant, $t=22.51$, $p.<.01$.

Mean MCAT scores by control of medical school continued the previous year's trend of higher means for private school students in all subtests (Table 8). Differences ranged from 23 points for Verbal Ability, 19 points for General Information, to 18 points for the Quantitative and to 17 points for the Science subtests. The public/private differences for women medical students were lower than those for men in all subtests. The MCAT Science mean of private school women (597) for example, was 14 points higher than the comparable mean (583) at public schools. The Science mean of men students at private schools (629), in contrast, was 20 points above the Science mean of men at public schools (609). In comparison with 1975-76, the Science means for 1976-77 were 10 points higher for both private school students (621 versus 611) and public school students (604 versus 594).[6]

3. Mean Grade Point Averages

The upward trend of MCAT scores was paralleled by gradually increasing grade point averages (Table 7). While the total mean GPA (3.46) for all medical students enrolled in 1976-77 advanced by .05 over the previous year, the overall gains consisted of .05 for men and .03 for women.[7] Mean science GPA's (3.45) in 1976-77 were the same for all men and all women medical

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[6] W. F. Dubé, Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1975-76 (see footnote p. 29), Table 7, p. 31.
[7] Ibid., Table 6, p. 29.

TABLE 8

Mean MCAT Scores and Mean Undergraduate GPAs of Enrolled Medical Students by Sex and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

MEAN MCAT SCORES AND UNDERGRADUATE GPAs (1)	ALL SCHOOLS			PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE SCHOOLS		
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)	Men (5)	Women (6)	Total (7)	Men (8)	Women (9)	Total (10)
				MEAN MCAT SCORES					
Verbal Ability	568	588	572	558	580	562	582	597	585
Quantitative Ability	627	603	622	619	596	614	638	611	632
General Information	556	561	557	548	554	549	567	569	568
Science	617	589	611	609	583	604	629	597	621
				MEAN UNDERGRADUATE GPAs					
Total GPA	3.45	3.47	3.46	3.45	3.49	3.46	3.46	3.45	3.46
Science GPA (BCPM)*	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.44	3.46	3.45	3.45	3.43	3.45
All Other Courses GPA	3.46	3.52	3.47	3.45	3.54	3.47	3.46	3.49	3.46

*Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics.

students. A small difference in favor of men, however, was evident for the first time between science GPA's for the men (3.49) and women (3.44) of the first-year class (3.48). Senior men and women had slightly lower but equal mean science GPA's of 3.40.

Similarly, by control of medical school, the mean science GPA of 3.45 was the same for all students at both public and private institutions in 1976-77 (Table 8). This mean science GPA of 3.45 represents an increase of .04 over 1975-76.[8]

4. Distribution of Undergraduate Letter Grades

The overall upward trend of academic ability levels for entering students is also demonstrated by the distribution of the undergraduate GPAs of enrolled medical students in 1976-77 (Table 9). Two-fifths (41 percent) of all students had "A" grades (GPA of 3.60 to 4.00), an increase of 5 percentage-points over 1975-76. Still larger was the proportion of "A" averages for freshmen (46 percent) which compares to 42 percent for 1975-76 and to 34 percent for seniors who entered in 1972-73 or 1973-74. The percentages of "B" (GPA of 2.60 to 3.59) students adjusted downward accordingly, while "C" students declined from 4.2 percent in 1975-76 to 3.3 percent in 1976-77.

A review of the percentages of "A" grade holders by sex shows an interesting departure from the pattern of previous years when more women than men entered medical school with "A" averages. In 1976-77, 44 percent of the first-year women had "A" averages versus 46 percent of the men in this class. Just one year earlier, there were 45 percent women in the "A" average category versus 41 percent of the men. The 1976-77 final-year students with "A" averages comprised 36 percent versus 33 percent in favor of women.

By control of school, the distribution of letter grades was nearly the same for both public and private medical schools (Table 10). The "A," "B," and "C" averages accounted for 41, 56, and about three percent

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[8] W. F. Dubé, Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1975-76 (see footnote p. 29), Table 7, p. 31.

TABLE 9

Distribution of Medical Students by Undergraduate College Letter Grade, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE LETTER GRADE	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
A (3.60-4.00)	15,860 / 4,931	20,793	40.9	4,996 / 1,572	6,569	45.6	7,784 / 2,537	10,322	41.5	3,080 / 822	3,902	33.9
B (2.60-3.59)	22,044 / 6,285	28,331	55.8	5,558 / 1,875	7,433	51.7	10,711 / 3,049	13,762	55.3	5,775 / 1,361	7,136	62.0
C (Below 2.60)	1,338 / 318	1,656	3.3	296 / 92	388	2.7	644 / 150	794	3.2	398 / 76	474	4.1
No Response	5,671 / 1,501	7,221	--	1,035 / 353	1,393	--	2,605 / 702	3,347	--	2,031 / 446	2,481	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

TABLE 10

Distribution of Medical Students by Undergraduate College Letter Grade, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE LETTER GRADE (1)	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total* (4)	Percent† (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Total* (8)	Percent† (9)	Men (10)	Women (11)	Total* (12)	Percent† (13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
A (3.60-4.00)	15,860	4,931	20,793	40.9	9,214	2,853	12,069	40.9	6,646	2,078	8,724	41.0
B (2.60-3.59)	22,044	6,285	28,331	55.8	13,170	3,335	16,506	56.0	8,874	2,950	11,825	55.5
C (Below 2.60)	1,338	318	1,656	3.3	746	165	911	3.1	592	153	745	3.5
No Response	5,671	1,501	7,221	--	3,176	802	3,986	--	2,495	699	3,235	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

respectively. In comparison with 1975-76, both types of institutions had increased their "A" students by 5 percentage-points, decreased "B"'s by 4 percentage-points, and lowered "C" admissions by one percentage-point. The shift in letter grades for women in 1976-77 occurred mainly at the private schools where slightly fewer women (40 percent) held "A"'s than men (41 percent). More women than men (45 versus 40 percent) had "A" averages at the public schools. A higher proportion of "B" grades for men (57 percent versus 53 percent) than for women was noted at public schools, while the "B" averages at private schools were slightly in favor of women (55 versus 57 percent). Proportionately fewer women than men had "C" grades at both public and private schools.

C. Demographic Information

1. Self-Description

Racial/ethnic information, as gathered from AMCAS applications and MCAT questionnaires, was available for about 94 percent of all students (Table 11). Those who supplied the voluntary self-descriptions consisted of 85 percent white/Caucasians and 15 percent minority students. The latter group comprised 8,036 individuals of whom 3,654 (45.5 percent) were black and 1,835 (22.8 percent) were Hispanic students. The smallest group was represented by 206 American Indians (2.6 percent) followed by 1,083 (13.5 percent) "Other" and 1,258 (15.7 percent) Oriental/Asian students.

Assessments of minority representation by class level were impaired by the 19 percent "No Response" rate for the senior class. Nevertheless, there were no startling differences between underrepresented minority freshmen and seniors except for American Indians who dropped from 62 seniors to 43 freshmen, a decline of 31 percent. Notable was the 156 percent increase of Oriental/Asian students whose totals moved from 165 seniors to 423 freshmen.

In reviewing the distribution of women enrollments for all classes by self-description, minority women accounted for higher prercentages than did

TABLE 11

Distribution of Medical Students by Racial/Ethnic Self-Description, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

RACIAL/ETHNIC SELF-DESCRIPTION	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
(1)	Men / Women (2)	Total* (3)	Percent† (4)	Men / Women (5)	Total* (6)	Percent† (7)	Men / Women (8)	Total* (9)	Percent† (10)	Men / Women (11)	Total* (12)	Percent† (13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
Black American	2,347 / 1,306	3,654	6.7	627 / 422	1,049	6.9	1,156 / 625	1,782	6.4	564 / 259	823	7.2
American Indian	159 / 47	206	0.4	33 / 10	43	0.3	74 / 27	101	0.4	52 / 10	62	0.5
White/ Caucasian	36,329 / 9,970	46,337	85.2	9,949 / 3,004	12,957	84.7	18,593 / 5,185	23,817	86.0	7,781 / 1,781	9,563	84.1
Oriental	933 / 325	1,258	2.3	306 / 117	423	2.8	488 / 182	670	2.4	139 / 26	165	1.5
Hispanic ‡	1,398 / 432	1,835	3.4	417 / 132	549	3.6	737 / 232	974	3.5	244 / 68	312	2.7
Other	787 / 296	1,083	2.0	187 / 89	276	1.8	268 / 98	366	1.3	332 / 109	441	3.9
No Response	2,960 / 659	3,628	--	366 / 118	486	--	422 / 89	515	--	2,172 / 452	2,627	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

‡ Includes Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans (Mainland and Island), and Cubans. These categories had to be combined since some of them were not listed on MCAT questionnaires in earlier test years.

white/Caucasian women within each group. The most dramatic gains were achieved by black/American women who accounted for 40 percent of all black freshmen versus 32 percent of all black seniors in 1976-77. The comparable percentages for white women students were 23 and 16 percent respectively. Other minority women of the first-year class accounted for about one-fourth of their group: American Indian, 23 percent; Oriental/Asian, 28 percent; and Hispanic, 24 percent. In comparison with 1975-76, the women of all except the American Indian racial/ethnic groups showed numeric increases, but only black/American women students attained a gain of 4 percentage-points in 1976-77.

By public/private control of school, minority students accounted for 4,343 (13.8 percent) of the student population at public schools and for 3,693 (16.1 percent) at private schools (Table 12). Although both totals reflect numeric gains over 1975, the minority representations declined proportionately in each case by less than one percentage-point. The representation of black women, however, increased by 3 percentage-points at both public (35 percent) and private (36 percent) schools in 1976-77. This compares with gains of about two percentage-points for white women and two percentage-points for all women at both types of institutions. At the same time, the proportions of men medical students in 1976-77 decreased by about two percentage-points at both the public and private schools from 1975-76.

2. State of Residence

Nearly three-fourths (73 percent)[9] of the 1976-77 medical school population came from the 18 states that contributed more than 1,000 students each (Table 13). These 18 states also accounted for 71 percent of the 1976 U.S. total population and for 70 percent of U.S. bachelor's degrees awarded in 1974-75.[10] The largest

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[9] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 646. Table 1. Provisional Estimates of the Resident Population of States by Age: July 1, 1976 (see footnote p. 28).

[10] American Medical Association, Medical Education in the United States, 1976-77 (see footnote p. 1).

TABLE 12

Distribution of Medical Students by Racial/Ethnic Self-Description, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

RACIAL/ETHNIC SELF-DESCRIPTION	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
Black American	2,347	1,306	3,654	6.7	1,044	573	1,617	5.2	1,303	733	2,037	8.9
American Indian	159	47	206	0.4	113	31	144	0.5	46	16	62	0.3
White/Caucasian	36,329	9,970	46,337	85.2	21,495	5,543	27,046	86.2	14,834	4,427	19,291	83.9
Oriental	933	325	1,258	2.3	549	178	727	2.3	384	147	531	2.3
Hispanic ‡	1,398	432	1,835	3.4	960	314	1,275	4.1	438	118	560	2.4
Other	787	296	1,083	2.0	421	159	580	1.8	366	137	503	2.2
No Response	2,960	659	3,628	--	1,724	357	2,083	--	1,236	302	1,545	--

* Total includes 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

‡ Includes Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans (Mainland and Island), and Cubans. These categories had to be combined since some of them were not listed on MCAT questionnaires in earlier test years.

TABLE 13

Distribution of Medical Students by State of Residence, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

STATE OF RESIDENCE	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
Alabama	681 / 165	846	1.5	220 / 47	267	1.7	318 / 8	404	1.5	143 / 32	175	1.3
Alaska	33 / 14	47	0.1	10 / 4	14	0.1	20 / 7	27	0.1	3 / 3	6	0.0
Arizona	302 / 100	402	0.7	115 / 35	150	1.0	104 / 42	146	0.5	83 / 23	106	0.8
Arkansas	427 / 85	512	0.9	112 / 21	133	0.9	218 / 45	263	1.0	97 / 19	116	0.9
California	3,299 / 1,114	4,413	7.8	883 / 349	1,232	7.9	1,646 / 548	2,194	8.0	770 / 217	987	7.4
Colorado	465 / 154	619	1.1	125 / 48	173	1.1	218 / 83	301	1.1	122 / 23	145	1.1
Connecticut	592 / 199	792	1.4	143 / 54	197	1.3	297 / 94	392	1.4	152 / 51	203	1.5
Delaware	91 / 38	129	0.2	18 / 15	33	0.2	52 / 17	69	0.3	21 / 6	27	0.2
District of Columbia	141 / 97	238	0.4	44 / 29	73	0.5	63 / 45	108	0.4	34 / 23	57	0.4
Florida	1,199 / 255	1,454	2.6	355 / 75	430	2.8	570 / 133	703	2.6	274 / 47	321	2.4
Georgia	878 / 211	1,089	1.9	238 / 54	292	1.9	439 / 110	549	2.0	201 / 47	248	1.9

TABLE 13 (continued)

STATE OF RESIDENCE	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Hawaii	240 / 78	318	0.6	67 / 25	92	0.6	118 / 42	160	0.6	55 / 11	66	0.5
Idaho	91 / 19	110	0.2	23 / 4	27	0.2	49 / 9	58	0.2	19 / 6	25	0.2
Illinois	2,559 / 733	3,292	5.8	700 / 256	956	6.1	1,237 / 340	1,577	5.8	622 / 137	759	5.7
Indiana	1,061 / 268	1,329	2.4	257 / 86	343	2.2	524 / 124	648	2.4	280 / 58	338	2.5
Iowa	598 / 136	735	1.3	130 / 46	176	1.1	313 / 61	375	1.4	155 / 29	184	1.4
Kansas	502 / 131	633	1.1	181 / 57	238	1.5	178 / 33	211	0.8	143 / 41	184	1.4
Kentucky	713 / 206	919	1.6	188 / 58	246	1.6	353 / 99	452	1.6	172 / 49	221	1.7
Louisiana	1,016 / 251	1,267	2.3	309 / 71	380	2.4	497 / 134	631	2.3	210 / 46	256	1.9
Maine	101 / 38	139	0.2	37 / 11	48	0.3	47 / 17	64	0.2	17 / 10	27	0.2
Maryland	952 / 327	1,279	2.3	249 / 99	348	2.2	471 / 158	629	2.3	232 / 70	302	2.3

TABLE 13 (continued)

STATE OF RESIDENCE				CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
(1)	Men / Women (2)	Total* (3)	Percent† (4)	Men / Women (5)	Total* (6)	Percent† (7)	Men / Women (8)	Total* (9)	Percent† (10)	Men / Women (11)	Total* (12)	Percent† (13)
Massachusetts	991 / 372	1,364	2.4	271 / 118	389	2.5	506 / 165	672	2.5	214 / 89	303	2.3
Michigan	1,831 / 556	2,388	4.2	442 / 130	572	3.7	946 / 312	1,259	4.6	443 / 114	557	4.2
Minnesota	1,047 / 251	1,298	2.3	260 / 65	325	2.1	543 / 135	678	2.5	244 / 51	295	2.2
Mississippi	490 / 123	613	1.1	130 / 39	169	1.1	255 / 57	312	1.1	105 / 27	132	1.0
Missouri	933 / 231	1,164	2.1	227 / 67	294	1.9	460 / 116	576	2.1	246 / 48	294	2.2
Montana	117 / 26	143	0.3	38 / 12	50	0.3	56 / 11	67	0.2	23 / 3	26	0.2
Nebraska	509 / 119	628	1.1	170 / 45	215	1.4	184 / 44	228	0.8	155 / 30	185	1.4
Nevada	142 / 31	173	0.3	33 / 10	43	0.3	78 / 20	98	0.4	31 / 1	32	0.2
New Hampshire	50 / 12	62	0.1	13 / 3	16	0.1	20 / 7	27	0.1	17 / 2	19	0.1
New Jersey	1,489 / 456	1,945	3.5	391 / 142	533	3.4	718 / 215	934	3.4	379 / 99	478	3.6
New Mexico	245 / 87	332	0.6	64 / 28	92	0.6	117 / 43	160	0.6	64 / 16	80	0.6
New York	5,375 / 1,952	7,327	13.0	1,376 / 591	1,967	12.6	2,634 / 978	3,612	13.2	1,365 / 383	1,748	13.1

TABLE 13 (continued)

STATE OF RESIDENCE				CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
North Carolina	773 / 201	974	1.7	202 / 68	270	1.7	388 / 92	480	1.8	183 / 41	224	1.7
North Dakota	206 / 40	246	0.4	46 / 15	61	0.4	111 / 17	128	0.5	49 / 8	57	0.4
Ohio	1,841 / 520	2,362	4.2	526 / 175	702	4.5	817 / 239	1,056	3.9	498 / 106	604	4.5
Oklahoma	576 / 118	694	1.2	156 / 38	194	1.2	280 / 59	339	1.2	140 / 21	161	1.2
Oregon	432 / 98	530	0.9	111 / 24	135	0.9	205 / 55	260	0.9	116 / 19	135	1.0
Pennsylvania	2,843 / 961	3,804	6.8	735 / 250	985	6.3	1,416 / 505	1,921	7.0	692 / 206	898	6.7
Rhode Island	123 / 39	162	0.3	32 / 12	44	0.3	59 / 20	79	0.3	32 / 7	39	0.3
South Carolina	595 / 116	711	1.3	154 / 37	191	1.2	287 / 67	354	1.3	154 / 12	166	1.2
South Dakota	225 / 43	268	0.5	61 / 12	73	0.5	101 / 27	128	0.5	63 / 4	67	0.5
Tennessee	709 / 146	855	1.5	232 / 46	278	1.8	262 / 69	331	1.2	215 / 31	246	1.8
Texas	2,217 / 539	2,756	4.9	626 / 153	779	5.0	1,082 / 273	1,355	4.9	509 / 113	622	4.7

TABLE 13 (continued)

(1)	Men / Women (2)	Total* (3)	Percent† (4)	CLASS LEVEL: First Year — Men / Women (5)	First Year — Total* (6)	First Year — Percent† (7)	Intermediate Years — Men / Women (8)	Intermediate Years — Total* (9)	Intermediate Years — Percent† (10)	Final Year — Men / Women (11)	Final Year — Total* (12)	Final Year — Percent†
Utah	350 / 41	391	0.7	89 / 6	95	0.6	176 / 27	203	0.7	85 / 8	93	0.7
Vermont	134 / 31	185	0.3	34 / 11	45	0.3	67 / 32	99	0.4	33 / 8	41	0.3
Virginia	975 / 303	1,278	2.3	266 / 102	358	2.4	469 / 149	618	2.3	240 / 52	292	2.2
Washington	492 / 160	652	1.2	144 / 40	184	1.2	225 / 90	315	1.1	123 / 30	153	1.1
West Virginia	294 / 57	351	0.6	74 / 11	85	0.5	148 / 33	181	0.7	72 / 13	85	0.6
Wisconsin	823 / 281	1,104	2.0	222 / 84	306	2.0	395 / 131	526	1.9	206 / 66	272	2.0
Wyoming	92 / 17	109	0.2	32 / 7	39	0.3	42 / 7	49	0.2	18 / 3	21	0.2
Puerto Rico	391 / 152	544	1.0	114 / 41	155	1.0	187 / 80	268	1.0	90 / 31	121	0.9
U.S. Territories & Possessions	4 / 5	9	0.0	2 / 2	4	0.0	2 / 2	4	0.0	0 / 1	1	0.0
Foreign	258 / 58	316	0.6	58 / 12	70	0.4	109 / 30	139	0.5	91 / 16	107	0.8
Unidentified	1,400 / 254	1,701	--	150 / 52	207	--	666 / 104	808	--	584 / 98	686	--

*Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year

†"Unidentified" students were excluded from total in computing percentages

numbers of medical students were supplied by seven states: New York, 7,327; California, 4,413; Pennsylvania, 3,804; Illinois, 3,292; Texas, 2,756; Michigan, 2,388; and Ohio, 2,362. The combined total of 26,432 for these seven states accounted for 46.8 percent of all medical students, representing a minute decline over the 47.1 percent recorded for 1975-76. The other 11 states with over 1,000 residents in medical school ranged from 1,945 (New Jersey) to 1,089 (Georgia).

Comparing state residents with enrollments by state of location, it becomes immediately apparent that the proportions are similar. Since 78 (67 percent) of the 116 medical schools with high enrollments are located in 18 states,[11] it is not surprising that the proportion of medical student residents of these states (73 percent) approximated the 75 percent share of places available in these 18 locations.

Fifteen states and Puerto Rico had totals between 978 (North Carolina) and 512 (Arkansas). Five states (Arizona, Utah, West Virginia, New Mexico and Hawaii) had between 300 and 500 residents in medical school while 12 states and the District of Columbia had fewer than 300 each. Of the latter group, fewer than 100 students each reported New Hampshire and Alaska as their state of residence. Although Alaska and five other states[12] have no medical schools, their residents managed to find 677 places in other states.

State residence distributions by school control (Table 14) are highly related to the presence of public schools in states with medical schools. Alabama, for example, with both of its medical schools publicly controlled, had 730 (86 percent) of its 846 students in public schools versus 116 (14 percent) in private

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[11] New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Florida, Massachusetts, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Georgia.

[12] Six states had no medical schools in 1976-77: Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Montana, and Wyoming. Alaska, Montana, and Idaho, however, have medical education programs through an interstate program with Washington known as the WAMI Program.

TABLE 14

Distribution of Medical Students by State of Residence
Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

STATE OF RESIDENCE	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
(1)	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total* (4)	Percent† (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Total* (8)	Percent† (9)	Men (10)	Women (11)	Total* (12)	Percent† (13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
Alabama	681	165	846	1.5	594	136	730	2.2	87	29	116	0.5
Alaska	33	14	47	0.1	27	12	39	0.1	6	2	8	0.0
Arizona	302	100	402	0.7	233	84	317	1.0	69	16	85	0.4
Arkansas	427	85	512	0.9	396	83	479	1.5	31	2	33	0.1
California	3,299	1,114	4,413	7.8	1,745	610	2,355	7.2	1,554	504	2,058	8.8
Colorado	465	154	619	1.1	331	119	450	1.4	134	35	169	0.7
Connecticut	592	199	792	1.4	233	76	309	0.9	359	123	483	2.1
Delaware	91	38	129	0.2	7	4	11	0.0	84	34	118	0.5
District of Columbia	141	97	238	0.4	19	14	33	0.1	122	83	205	0.9
Florida	1,199	255	1,454	2.6	553	118	671	2.0	646	137	783	3.3
Georgia	878	211	1,089	1.9	581	124	705	2.1	297	87	384	1.6
Hawaii	240	78	318	0.6	197	60	257	0.8	43	18	61	0.3
Idaho	91	19	110	0.2	77	18	95	0.3	14	1	15	0.1
Illinois	2,559	733	3,292	5.8	1,277	333	1,610	4.9	1,282	400	1,682	7.2
Indiana	1,061	268	1,329	2.4	966	238	1,204	3.7	95	30	125	0.5
Iowa	598	136	735	1.3	538	117	656	2.0	60	19	79	0.3
Kansas	502	131	633	1.1	435	115	550	1.7	67	16	83	0.4
Kentucky	713	206	919	1.6	678	196	874	2.7	35	10	45	0.2
Louisiana	1,016	251	1,267	2.3	757	156	913	2.8	259	95	354	1.5
Maine	101	38	139	0.2	44	20	64	0.2	57	18	75	0.3
Maryland	952	327	1,279	2.3	537	167	704	2.1	415	160	575	2.4
Massachusetts	991	372	1,364	2.4	347	110	457	1.4	644	262	907	3.9
Michigan	1,831	556	2,388	4.2	1,639	499	2,139	6.5	192	57	249	1.1
Minnesota	1,047	251	1,298	2.3	844	192	1,036	3.2	203	59	262	1.1
Mississippi	490	123	613	1.1	450	100	550	1.7	40	23	63	0.3
Missouri	933	231	1,164	2.1	553	168	721	2.2	380	63	443	1.9
Montana	117	26	143	0.3	83	22	105	0.3	34	4	38	0.2
Nebraska	509	119	628	1.1	395	93	488	1.5	114	26	140	0.6
Nevada	142	31	173	0.3	111	23	134	0.4	31	8	39	0.2
New Hampshire	50	12	62	0.1	9	3	12	0.0	41	9	50	0.2
New Jersey	1,489	456	1,945	3.5	503	195	698	2.1	986	261	1,247	5.3
New Mexico	245	87	332	0.6	211	77	288	0.9	34	10	44	0.2
New York	5,375	1,952	7,327	13.0	1,732	620	2,352	7.2	3,643	1,332	4,975	21.2
North Carolina	773	201	974	1.7	413	124	537	1.6	360	77	437	1.9
North Dakota	206	40	246	0.4	171	34	205	0.6	35	6	41	0.2
Ohio	1,841	520	2,362	4.2	1,299	342	1,642	5.0	542	178	720	3.1
Oklahoma	576	118	694	1.2	533	101	634	1.9	43	17	60	0.3
Oregon	432	98	530	0.9	380	84	464	1.4	52	14	66	0.3

TABLE 14 (Continued)

STATE OF RESIDENCE	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
(1)	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total* (4)	Percent† (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Total* (8)	Percent† (9)	Men (10)	Women (11)	Total* (12)	Percent† (13)
Pennsylvania	2,843	961	3,804	6.8	77	31	108	0.3	2,766	930	3,696	15.7
Rhode Island	123	39	162	0.3	23	7	30	0.1	100	32	132	0.6
South Carolina	595	116	711	1.3	525	93	618	1.9	70	23	93	0.4
South Dakota	225	43	268	0.5	194	34	228	0.7	31	9	40	0.2
Tennessee	709	146	855	1.5	526	93	619	1.9	183	53	236	1.0
Texas	2,217	539	2,756	4.9	1,796	426	2,222	6.8	421	113	534	2.3
Utah	350	41	391	0.7	288	39	327	1.0	62	2	64	0.3
Vermont	134	51	185	0.3	114	39	153	0.5	20	12	32	0.1
Virginia	975	303	1,278	2.3	751	200	951	2.9	224	103	327	1.4
Washington	492	160	652	1.2	347	127	474	1.4	145	33	178	0.8
West Virginia	294	57	351	0.6	269	48	317	1.0	25	9	34	0.1
Wisconsin	823	281	1,104	2.0	463	165	628	1.9	360	116	476	2.0
Wyoming	92	17	109	0.2	53	8	61	0.2	39	9	48	0.2
Puerto Rico	391	152	544	1.0	358	146	505	1.5	33	6	39	0.2
U.S. Territories and Possessions	4	5	9	0.0	4	3	7	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
Foreign	258	58	316	0.6	72	18	90	0.3	186	40	226	1.0
Unidentified	1,400	254	1,701	--	548	91	646	--	852	163	1,055	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "Unidentified" students were excluded from total in computing percentages.

schools. Conversely, New York, a state with 12 medical schools (4 public and 8 private) had 68 percent of all its students enrolled at private institutions in that state and elsewhere. In Illinois, on the other hand, only 2 of the 7 medical schools were publicly controlled (University of Illinois - multi-campus - and Southern Illinois), but Illinois medical student residents were almost evenly divided between public (49 percent) and private schools (51 percent).

3. Citizenship

Almost all (98.7 percent) of the U.S. medical school student population in 1976-77 were U.S. citizens (derived from Table 15 and Table 1). Moreover, about 40 percent of the 740 (1.3 percent) foreign nationals reported by U.S. medical schools had permanent U.S. residence status. In comparison with 1975-76,[13] the total of non-U.S. medical students declined by 63 or eight percent. U.S. citizens on the other hand, increased by 2,081 or 3.8 percent over the previous year.

Geographically, the non-U.S. medical students derived from 95 countries in eight major areas, but the largest contingents came from Asia (230 or 31 percent); Central America, including the Caribbean (160 or 22 percent); and Africa (128 or 17 percent). The combined total of 518 from these three geographic areas accounted for 70 percent of all foreign nationals among U.S. medical students. Smaller groups came from Canada and Europe (67 each), South America (47), the Middle East (29), and Oceania (10). The 204 non-U.S. freshmen compare with 179 non-U.S. seniors, an increase of 14 percent.

Private medical schools enrolled 491 non-U.S. students or 66 percent of the total (Table 16). This compares with 249 (34 percent) of all foreign nationals at public schools. In view of the customarily stringent residence requirements at public schools, it can be assumed that their foreign enrollments mainly

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[13] W. F. Dubé, Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1975-76 (see footnote p. 29), Table 14, p. 50.

TABLE 15

Distribution of Foreigh Medical Students by Geographic Origin, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN	ALL NON-U.S. STUDENTS			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
(1)	Men/Women (2)	Total (3)	Percent (4)	Men/Women (5)	Total (6)	Percent (7)	Men/Women (8)	Total (9)	Percent (10)	Men/Women (11)	Total (12)	Percent (13)
TOTAL	571/169	740	100.0	154/50	204	100.0	266/91	357	100.0	151/28	179	100.0
Africa	110/18	128	17.3	32/9	41	20.1	52/6	58	16.2	26/3	29	16.2
Asia	192/38	230	31.1	50/5	55	27.0	89/25	114	31.9	53/8	61	34.1
Canada	53/14	67	9.1	16/6	22	10.8	23/6	29	8.1	14/2	16	8.9
Central America *	109/51	160	21.6	32/14	46	22.5	54/28	82	23.0	23/9	32	17.9
South America	38/9	47	6.4	8/4	12	5.9	14/4	18	5.0	16/1	17	9.5
Europe	41/26	67	9.1	12/5	17	8.3	19/18	37	10.4	10/3	13	7.3
Middle East	23/6	29	3.9	3/3	6	2.9	12/3	15	4.2	8/0	8	4.5
Oceania	5/5	10	1.4	1/3	4	2.0	3/0	3	0.8	1/2	3	1.7
Stateless	0/2	2	0.3	0/1	1	0.5	0/1	1	0.3	0/0	0	--

* Includes Meso-America and the Caribbean.

TABLE 16

Distribution of Foreign Medical Students by Geographic Origin, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men	Women	Total	Percent	Men	Women	Total	Percent	Men	Women	Total	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	571	169	740	100.0	196	53	249	100.0	375	116	491	100.0
Africa	110	18	128	17.3	43	4	47	18.9	67	14	81	16.5
Asia	192	38	230	31.1	59	14	73	29.3	133	24	157	32.0
Canada	53	14	67	9.1	10	3	13	5.2	43	11	54	11.0
Central America *	109	51	160	21.6	45	18	63	25.3	64	33	97	19.8
South America	38	9	47	6.4	14	1	15	6.0	24	8	32	6.5
Europe	41	26	67	9.1	16	9	25	10.0	25	17	42	8.6
Middle East	23	6	29	3.9	6	1	7	2.8	17	5	22	4.5
Oceania	5	5	10	1.4	3	3	6	2.4	2	2	4	0.8
Stateless	0	2	2	0.3	0	0	0	--	0	2	2	0.4

* Includes Meso-America and the Caribbean.

constituted individuals with permanent U.S. residence status. A lower proportion of non-U.S. women were students at public than at private schools (21 versus 24 percent). The highest percentages of non-U.S. women at all schools derived from Oceania (50 percent) and Europe (39 percent), while the lowest representations were from Asia (17 percent) and Africa (14 percent).

D. Socioeconomic Background

1. Parental Income

The trend of parental incomes for all medical students was generally upward, even though more than half (54 percent) still reported levels below $20,000 upon completing the MCAT Questionnaire (Table 17). Compared with 1975-76, the percentages for each of the three lowest income levels under $15,000 declined collectively by about five percentage-points, while the $15,000-19,999 category remained at 16 percent. This decline at the lower levels was offset by a corresponding gain for the "$20,000 or more" category over the previous year (46 versus 41 percent). The estimated income median for all students in 1976-77 was $18,830, an increase of $1,560 over the previous year's $17,270.[14]

By class level, the upward movement of parental incomes was especially evident for first-year students whose median parental income amounted to more than $20,000. Because the eight income categories available on recent MCAT questionnaires had to be compressed to 5 categories in order to accommodate information from upper-class level students who were given fewer options, the median for freshmen can only be estimated as approximately $20,500. This compares with an estimated median of $21,000 for 1976-77 acceptees.[15]

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[14] Income information reflects dollar values of about 2 years prior to entering medical school: From about 1971 through 1974 for students enrolled during 1976-77.

[15] T. L. Gordon, Descriptive Study of Medical School Applicants, 1976-77 (Washington, D.C.: Association of American Medical Colleges, 1977).

TABLE 17

Distribution of Medical Students by Parental Income Level, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

PARENTAL INCOME LEVEL*	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL: First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total†	Percent†	Men / Women	Total†	Percent†	Men / Women	Total†	Percent†	Men / Women	Total†	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
Under $5,000	1,961 / 671	2,632	5.0	429 / 188	617	4.1	985 / 338	1,323	5.1	547 / 145	692	6.3
$5,000-$9,999	4,311 / 1,352	5,666	10.8	940 / 346	1,286	8.4	1,996 / 636	2,635	10.1	1,375 / 370	1,745	16.0
$10,000-$14,999	8,791 / 2,594	11,389	21.8	2,173 / 741	2,915	19.2	4,444 / 1,349	5,796	22.2	2,174 / 504	2,678	24.5
$15,000-$19,999	6,640 / 1,797	8,441	16.1	1,855 / 544	2,399	15.8	3,319 / 915	4,238	16.2	1,466 / 338	1,804	16.5
$20,000 or More	18,678 / 5,487	24,186	46.2	6,099 / 1,905	8,004	52.6	9,370 / 2,770	12,161	46.5	3,209 / 812	4,021	36.8
No Response	4,532 / 1,134	5,687	--	389 / 168	562	--	1,630 / 430	2,072	--	2,513 / 536	3,053	--

* Gross combined parental income reflects information for the year before the MCAT was taken: i.e., 1970 income for seniors, most of whom took the MCAT in 1971, and 1974 income for freshmen, most of whom took the MCAT in 1975. Numbers are not adjusted for inflation.

† Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

‡ "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

Because acceptees are limited to new students, the small difference from freshmen may derive from repeaters and re-entrants who took the MCAT earlier and reported lower family incomes than new first-year students.

Comparisons of parental income medians between freshmen and seniors were also impaired by the size of the "No Response" category (22 percent) for seniors. Nevertheless, the given data seem to suggest that the gap between the estimated income median of $16,000 for seniors and $20,500 for freshman closely approximates the difference of $4,500 noted for the previous year.[16]

Assuming a parental income median of $20,500 for the 1976-77 freshmen, the inflation factor can be adjusted with the consumer price index for 1974, the year of income data requested on the MCAT questionnaire of 1975 test takers. The resulting median parental income of $16,836 narrows the difference between freshmen and seniors to $836 or 5.2 percent and confirms only a small advance beyond inflation.

By public/private school control, the overall upward trend of parental incomes was slightly higher at the public schools (Table 18). Here, the students from family backgrounds over $20,000 increased by six percentage-points (from 37 to 43 percent) over the previous year.[17] This compares with a gain of 5 percentage-points at private schools (from 46 to 51 percent).

Since 1975-76, the estimated family income medians increased by $1,540 at public schools ($17,860 versus $16,320) and over $1,200 at private schools (>$20,000 versus $18,760). Differences in the medians between men and women at each type of institution are disappearing. At the public schools the median parental income of women was $230 lower than that of men ($17,910 versus $17,680) while the median parental income of both men and women at private schools was above $20,000.

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[16] W. F. Dubé, Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1975-76 (see footnote p. 29).
[17] Ibid., Table 17, p. 55.

TABLE 18

Distribution of Medical Students by Parental Income Level, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

PARENTAL INCOME LEVEL* (1)	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total† (4)	Percent‡ (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Total† (8)	Percent‡ (9)	Men (10)	Women (11)	Total† (12)	Percent‡ (13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
Under $5,000	1,961	671	2,632	5.0	1,128	383	1,511	4.9	833	288	1,121	5.2
$5,000-$9,999	4,311	1,352	5,666	10.8	2,755	772	3,528	11.5	1,556	580	2,138	9.8
$10,000-$14,999	8,791	2,594	11,389	21.8	5,677	1,570	7,249	23.7	3,114	1,024	4,140	19.1
$15,000-$19,999	6,640	1,797	8,441	16.1	4,205	1,059	5,265	17.2	2,435	738	3,176	14.6
$20,000 or More	18,678	5,487	24,186	46.2	10,251	2,800	13,051	42.6	8,427	2,687	11,135	51.3
No Response	4,532	1,134	5,687	--	2,290	571	2,868	--	2,242	563	2,819	--

* Gross combined parental income reflects information for the year before the MCAT was taken: i.e., 1970 income for seniors, most of whom took the MCAT in 1971, and 1974 income for freshmen, most of whom took the MCAT in 1975. Numbers are not adjusted for inflation.

† Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

‡ "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

2. Father's Occupation

The prevalence of high income occupations among fathers of medical students was approximately of the same magnitude in 1976-77 as in the year before (Table 19).[18] More than two-thirds of all students (68 percent) had fathers who were in the "Physician," "Other Health Occupation," "Other Profession," or "Owner, Manager, Administrator (Non-Farm)" categories. Among freshmen, "Physician" fathers showed a very small increase over 1975-76 (13.9 versus 13.7 percent), while "Other Profession" declined by less than one percentage-point (Appendix Table B-1). This decline was offset by a matching increase for the "Owner, Manager, Administrator (Non-Farm)" category. In comparison with seniors, the freshmen percentages decreased slightly for "Other Profession" but rose by 5 percentage-points for "Owner, Manager, Administrator (Non-Farm)."

By public/private control, the occupational distributions were rather similar for students at the two types of schools (Table 20). As in the previous year, a larger proportion of "Physician" fathers was noted for private schools than for public schools (16.3 versus 11.8 percent). An increase by about one percentage-point occurred for the "Owner, Manager, Administrator (Non-Farm)" fathers at both types of schools. All other categories reflected only minute differences of less than one percentage-point over the previous year.

3. Father's Occupation by Racial/Ethnic Self-Description

Separate racial/ethnic data for this variable were produced for the first time for use in this series of descriptive studies of enrolled medical students that was initiated three years ago (see Appendix Table A-1). These data reveal that the 13.7 percent of "Physician" fathers observed for all students in 1976-77 was composed of 14.4 percent for white, 10.7 percent for Hispanic/Indian and only 6.6 percent for black American

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[18] W. F. Dubé, Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1975-76 (see footnote p. 29), Table 18, p. 57.

TABLE 19

Distribution of Medical Students by Father's Occupation, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL: First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
Physician	5,834 / 1,593	7,430	13.7	1,637 / 508	2,145	13.9	2,893 / 745	3,641	13.7	1,304 / 340	1,644	13.5
Other Health Occupation	2,141 / 548	2,691	5.0	573 / 150	723	4.7	1,043 / 259	1,304	4.9	525 / 139	664	5.5
Other Profession	10,197 / 3,709	13,915	25.7	2,786 / 1,094	3,880	25.2	4,897 / 1,864	6,770	25.5	2,514 / 751	3,265	26.9
Owner, Manager Administrator (Non-Farm)	10,181 / 2,610	12,801	23.6	3,042 / 814	3,856	25.0	5,180 / 1,386	6,576	24.7	1,959 / 410	2,369	19.5
Clerical, Sales	2,460 / 616	3.077	5.7	576 / 170	746	4.8	1,122 / 302	1,425	5.4	762 / 144	906	7.5
Craftsman, Skilled Worker	3,553 / 1,062	4,618	8.5	960 / 313	1,273	8.3	1,705 / 519	2,227	8.4	888 / 230	1,118	9.2
Unskilled Worker (Non-Farm)	1,692 / 580	2,272	4.2	469 / 193	662	4.3	801 / 290	1,091	4.1	422 / 97	519	4.3
Farmer or Farm Worker	1,208 / 353	1,561	2.9	304 / 122	426	2.8	571 / 146	717	2.7	333 / 85	418	3.4
Homemaker	33 / 13	46	0.1	9 / 4	13	0.1	15 / 7	22	0.1	9 / 2	11	0.1
Other	4,503 / 1,234	5,741	10.6	1,271 / 413	1,685	10.9	2,204 / 611	2,818	10.6	1,028 / 210	1,238	10.2
No Response	3,111 / 717	3,849	--	258 / 111	374	--	1,313 / 309	1,634	--	1,540 / 297	1,841	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

TABLE 20

Distribution of Medical Students by Father's Occupation, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
(1)	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total* (4)	Percent† (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)	Total* (8)	Percent† (9)	Men (10)	Women (11)	Total* (12)	Percent† (13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
Physician	5,834	1,593	7,430	13.7	2,993	745	3,738	11.8	2,841	848	3,692	16.3
Other Health Occupation	2,141	548	2,691	5.0	1,203	290	1,493	4.7	938	258	1,198	5.3
Other Profession	10,197	3,709	13,915	25.7	5,975	2,050	8,026	25.4	4,222	1,659	5,889	26.1
Owner, Manager Administrator (Non-Farm)	10,181	2,610	12,801	23.6	6,028	1,400	7,429	23.5	4,153	1,210	5,372	23.8
Clerical, Sales	2,460	616	3,077	5.7	1,561	355	1,916	6.1	899	261	1,161	5.1
Craftsman, Skilled Worker	3,553	1,062	4,618	8.5	2,232	634	2,867	9.1	1,321	428	1,751	7.7
Unskilled Worker (Non-Farm)	1,692	580	2,272	4.2	1,002	338	1,340	4.2	690	242	932	4.1
Farmer or Farm Worker	1,208	353	1,561	2.9	950	249	1,199	3.8	258	104	362	1.6
Homemaker	33	13	46	0.1	24	7	31	0.1	9	6	15	0.1
Other	4,503	1,234	5,741	10.6	2,783	725	3,509	11.1	1,720	509	2,232	9.9
No Response	3,111	717	3,849	--	1,555	362	1,924	--	1,556	355	1,925	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

fathers.[19] While the "Other Health Occupation" category was about the same for all groups, "Other Profession" totals differed by eight percentage-points (18 versus 26 percent) in favor of white fathers.

Larger differences were observed in the "Owner, Manager, Administrator (Non-Farm)" category which varied from 26 percent for white to 14 percent for Hispanic/Indian and to eight percent for black fathers. The most dramatic differences, however, were evident in the "Craftsman, Skilled Worker" and "Unskilled Worker (Non-Farm)" categories. While 14 percent of the minority students indicated that their fathers were craftsmen or skilled workers, only eight percent of the white students marked this option. Only three percent of the white fathers had "Unskilled" backgrounds as compared with 14 percent Hispanic/American Indian and 20 percent of all black fathers. Another 19 percent of the black students checked "Other Occupation" which was substantially above that for Hispanic/American Indians (15 percent) and whites (10 percent).

Chi square analysis of the three major racial/ethnic distributions of father's occupation for all students and for all schools yielded highly significant differences: (a) white versus black, $\chi^2=3,635.6$ (8df), $p<.01$; (b) white versus Hispanic/Indian, $\chi^2=1,010.7$ (8df), $p<.01$; (c) black versus Hispanic/Indian, $\chi^2=122.3$ (8df), $p<.01$.

By public/private control, fewer "Physician," about equal "Other Profession" and "Owner, Manager, Administrator (Non-Farm)" but more non-professional occupations were observed for all racial/ethnic groups at public medical schools. More black students from "Physician" backgrounds, for example, attended private schools (9 versus 4 percent). The five point difference is the same for white students (17 versus 12 percent) and slightly less for Hispanic/American Indian (13 versus 10 percent).

Although not shown in tabular form, black women students with "Physician" fathers approximated the four percent of the men in that category at public schools

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[19] Data for Hispanic and American Indian students were combined due to the small "N" of the latter group.

but were more strongly represented at private medical schools (11 versus 4 percent). Substantially lower percentages of black women than men at both types of schools had fathers that were unskilled (18 versus 25 percent at public schools and 15 versus 20 percent at private schools).

4. Mother's Occupation

Another "first" in this study is the addition of the "Mother's Occupation" variable (Table 21). It came as somewhat of a surprise that only about half (52 percent) of the mothers of medical students were homemakers. One-fourth of the mothers were in "Physician," "Other Health Occupation," "Other Profession," and/or "Owner, Manager, Administrator (Non-Farm)" occupational categories, while 17 percent held non-professional jobs and 6 percent were identified as "Other."

The representation of mothers with professional and managerial occupations was slightly higher among freshmen than seniors (27 versus 24 percent). Still higher were the percentages for first-year daughters versus sons (32 versus 22 percent) who had mothers at the professional and owner/manager levels. "Physician" mothers were reported by one percent of all medical students and of all freshmen but by two percent of first-year women.

More students with mothers in professional and managerial occupations were evident at private than at public schools (27 versus 24 percent) (Table 22). At both public and private schools, however, higher percentages of daughters than sons had mothers at these occupational levels (33 versus 25 percent at private schools and 30 versus 23 percent at public schools). Non-professional and "Homemaker" occupations approximated the proportions of all students (17 and 52 percent respectively) in those categories at both public and private schools.

TABLE 21

Distribution of Medical Students by Mother's Occupation, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

MOTHER'S OCCUPATION	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL: First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,[illegible]4 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
Physician	300 / 205	505	0.9	91 / 63	154	1.0	149 / 105	254	1.0	60 / 37	97	0.8
Other Health Occupation	2,990 / 977	3,971	7.3	896 / 307	1,204	7.8	1,457 / 478	1,938	7.3	637 / 192	829	6.8
Other Profession	5,234 / 2,166	7,403	13.7	1,510 / 694	2,204	14.3	2,541 / 1,071	3,615	13.6	1,183 / 401	1,584	13.0
Owner, Manager Administrator (Non-Farm)	1,414 / 475	1,892	3.5	453 / 158	611	4.0	691 / 234	928	3.5	270 / 83	353	2.9
Clerical, Sales	5,026 / 1,423	6,451	11.9	1,379 / 410	1,789	11.6	2,434 / 729	3,165	11.9	1,213 / 234	1,497	12.3
Craftsman, Skilled Worker	553 / 196	749	1.4	144 / 48	192	1.2	247 / 105	352	1.3	162 / 43	205	1.7
Unskilled Worker (Non-Farm)	1,322 / 385	1,707	3.2	298 / 103	401	2.6	572 / 165	737	2.8	452 / 117	569	4.7
Farmer or Farm Worker	105 / 43	148	0.3	14 / 8	22	0.1	50 / 18	68	0.3	41 / 17	58	0.5
Homemaker	22,252 / 5,752	28,020	51.8	6,068 / 1,769	7,837	50.9	10,979 / 2,872	13,867	52.2	5,205 / 1,111	6,316	52.0
Other	2,580 / 703	3,287	6.1	766 / 221	987	6.4	1,301 / 347	1,652	6.2	513 / 135	648	5.3
No Response	3,137 / 710	3,868	--	266 / 111	382	--	1,323 / 314	1,649	--	1,548 / 285	1,837	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

TABLE 22

Distribution of Medical Students by Mother's Occupation, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

MOTHER'S OCCUPATION	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
Physician	300	205	505	0.9	115	84	199	0.6	185	121	306	1.4
Other Health Occupation	2,990	977	3,971	7.3	1,768	533	2,303	7.3	1,222	444	1,668	7.4
Other Profession	5,234	2,166	7,403	13.7	2,938	1,126	4,065	12.9	2,296	1,040	3,338	14.8
Owner, Manager Administrator (Non-Farm)	1,414	475	1,892	3.5	832	258	1,090	3.5	582	217	802	3.5
Clerical, Sales	5,026	1,423	6,451	11.9	3,134	831	3,965	12.6	1,892	592	2,486	11.0
Craftsman, Skilled Worker	553	196	749	1.4	326	119	445	1.4	227	77	304	1.3
Unskilled Worker (Non-Farm)	1,322	385	1,707	3.2	765	216	981	3.1	557	169	726	3.2
Farmer or Farm Worker	105	43	148	0.3	60	26	86	0.3	45	17	62	0.3
Homemaker	22,252	5,752	28,020	51.8	13,281	3,219	16,501	52.3	8,971	2,533	11,519	51.0
Other	2,580	703	3,287	6.1	1,513	377	1,890	6.0	1,067	326	1,397	6.2
No Response	3,137	710	3,868	--	1,574	366	1,947	--	1,563	344	1,921	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

5. Mother's Occupation by Racial/Ethnic Self-Description

Among minority students, mothers' occupations reported for the Hispanic/Indian group showed only minor variations from those of the white group (Appendix Table A-2). Strong contrasts, on the other hand, were evident between mothers' occupations of black versus white students. Thirty-five percent of the mothers of black medical students held professional/managerial occupations, 33 percent held clerical, unskilled and "Other" non-professional jobs, and 31 percent were "Homemakers." This compares with 25 percent professional/managerial occupation, 21 percent non-professional and 54 percent "Homemakers" for all white students.

Comparison of the three racial/ethnic distributions of mother's occupation for all students and for all schools showed large chi square values that were statistically significant at the .01 level: (a) χ^2 for white versus black = 1,843.8 (9df), $p<.01$; (b) χ^2 for white versus Hispanic/Indian = 408.3 (9df), $p<.01$; (c) χ^2 for black versus Hispanic/Indian = 208.1 (9df), $p<.01$.

6. Father's Educational Level

Nearly three-fourths (70 percent) of all 1976-77 medical students had fathers who were college educated (Table 23). Of all students, 13 percent had "Some College," 20 percent "Completed College," and 37 percent had "Graduate or Professional" education. The latter two groups were responsible for the gain in college graduate fathers of one percentage-point over 1975-76 (Appendix Table B-2). Small declines were noted for the high school and elementary education categories, while the percentage for "Specialized Technical Training" remained stable.

The occupational distributions by public/private control of school were remarkably even for students whose fathers had either less than a high school diploma or "Completed College" (20 versus 19 percent) (Table 24). There were more "Completed High School" (15 versus 13 percent) and "Some College" (14 versus 12 percent) responses for public schools. Conversely,

TABLE 23

Distribution of Medical Students by Father's Educational Level, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

FATHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
Eighth Grade or Less	2,489 / 724	3,216	5.9	638 / 237	875	5.7	1,196 / 323	1,522	5.7	655 / 164	819	6.7
Some High School	2,239 / 631	2,872	5.3	585 / 164	749	4.9	1,095 / 346	1,443	5.4	559 / 121	680	5.6
Completed High School	6,228 / 1,606	7,837	14.4	1,670 / 489	2,160	14.0	3,017 / 804	3,823	14.3	1,541 / 313	1,854	15.2
Specialized Technical Training	1,534 / 554	2,089	3.8	474 / 182	656	4.3	721 / 273	995	3.7	339 / 99	438	3.6
Some College	5,638 / 1,576	7,219	13.3	1,538 / 499	2,037	13.2	2,780 / 763	3,548	13.3	1,320 / 314	1,634	13.4
Completed College	8,298 / 2,319	10,624	19.6	2,347 / 690	3,037	19.7	4,029 / 1,194	5,230	19.6	1,922 / 435	2,357	19.3
Graduate or Professional	15,324 / 4,882	20,217	37.2	4,355 / 1,509	5,864	38.0	7,572 / 2,410	9,993	37.5	3,397 / 963	4,360	35.7
Other	158 / 58	216	0.4	37 / 17	54	0.3	76 / 30	106	0.4	45 / 11	56	0.5
No Response	3,005 / 685	3,711	--	241 / 105	351	--	1,258 / 295	1,565	--	1,506 / 285	1,795	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

TABLE 24

Distribution of Medical Students by Father's Educational Level, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

FATHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
Eighth Grade or Less	2,489	724	3,216	5.9	1,547	425	1,972	6.2	942	299	1,244	5.5
Some High School	2,239	631	2,872	5.3	1,374	353	1,728	5.5	865	278	1,144	5.0
Completed High School	6,228	1,606	7,837	14.4	3,932	953	4,886	15.4	2,296	653	2,951	13.0
Specialized Technical Training	1,534	554	2,089	3.8	965	329	1,294	4.1	569	225	795	3.5
Some College	5,638	1,576	7,219	13.3	3,516	938	4,456	14.1	2,122	638	2,763	12.2
Completed College	8,298	2,319	10,624	19.6	5,006	1,293	6,299	19.9	3,292	1,026	4,325	19.1
Graduate or Professional	15,324	4,882	20,217	37.2	8,394	2,497	10,891	34.4	6,930	2,385	9,326	41.2
Other	158	58	216	0.4	85	25	110	0.3	73	33	106	0.5
No Response	3,005	685	3,711	--	1,487	342	1,836	--	1,518	343	1,875	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

more students at private medical schools (41 versus 34 percent) had fathers with "Graduate or Professional" educational backgrounds. This prevalence of postgraduate education for fathers of students at private schools corresponds to the larger increment of physicians' children at private institutions (Table 20).

7. Father's Educational Level by Racial/Ethnic Self-Description

Striking differences were observed in the first-time analysis of fathers' educational backgrounds among the major racial/ethnic groups (Appendix Table A-3). While less than 10 percent of the white medical students had fathers who were not high school graduates, 34 percent of all black students and 32 percent of the Hispanic/Indian group had fathers with less than a complete high school education. There were only small variations among the proportions for "Completed High School," "Technical Training" and "Some College" for all groups.

Large gaps, however, were observed between the percentages for "Completed College" of white (21 percent), black (9 percent), and Hispanic/Indian (10 percent) fathers. For the highest category, "Graduate or Professional" education, sizable differences were also evident although it is noteworthy that all groups were above 20 percent. Fathers at this level accounted for 39 percent of all white students versus 27 percent of all Hispanic/Indian and 21 percent of all black students. In testing the total distributions of father's education with the chi square test, significant differences were found between the three major racial/ethnic groups: (a) χ^2 for white versus black = 2,867.1 (7df), $p<.01$; (b) χ^2 for white versus Hispanic/Indian = 1,652.0 (7df), $p<.01$; (c) χ^2 for black versus Hispanic/Indian = 47.7 (7df), $p<.01$.

At public medical schools, higher proportions of black students (62 percent) and Hispanic/Indians (52 percent) than white students (28 percent) indicated fathers' educational levels in the first four other-than-college categories. The reverse occurred for the college and graduate professional levels. At the private schools, the turning point was at the same

dividing line between high school or less and college categories for slightly more than half of each minority group: black students (54 percent) and Hispanic/Indians (51 percent). The comparable percentage for white private school students was 23 percent. The combined proportional representation at the "Completed College" and "Graduate Professional" levels was higher at private schools for all of the racial/ethnic groups reviewed.

An analysis of women versus men students (data not presented) by "Father's Educational Level" disclosed interesting differences among the three major racial/ethnic groups. More daughters than sons tended to have fathers with graduate/professional education in all groups (40 versus 37 percent) combined. The distribution by racial/ethnic group at public and private schools, however, was uneven. Women of Hispanic/Indian background, for example, had a slightly larger representation of highly educated fathers than did men at public schools (28 versus 26 percent) but a slightly smaller representation at private schools (27 versus 28 percent). In contrast, the percentages of black women in this father's educational category were not as consistent. Although higher percentages of black daughters than black sons occurred at both types of schools, the differences were greater at the private (27 versus 23 percent) than at the public schools (18 versus 16 percent).

8. Mother's Educational Level

Nearly two-fifths (39 percent) of the mothers of all 1976-77 medical students were college graduates (Table 25). Sixteen percent had "Graduate or Professional" educational backgrounds. An additional 19 percent had "Some College," while 26 percent had "Completed High School" or less. Less than 9 percent had elementary and/or incomplete high school backgrounds, and 7 percent had "Technical Training." Comparing the educational levels of mothers with those of fathers, one finds that a higher percentage of mothers had high school or less education (35 versus 26 percent) but that a larger proportion of fathers were at least college graduates (57 versus 39 percent).

TABLE 23

Distribution of Medical Students by Mother's Educational Level, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

MOTHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
(1)	Men / Women (2)	Total* (3)	Percent† (4)	Men / Women (5)	Total* (6)	Percent† (7)	Men / Women (8)	Total* (9)	Percent† (10)	Men / Women (11)	Total* (12)	Percent† (13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
Eighth Grade or Less	1,670 / 470	2,141	3.9	446 / 151	597	3.9	810 / 218	1,029	3.9	414 / 101	515	4.2
Some High School	2,025 / 575	2,603	4.8	521 / 172	693	4.5	984 / 291	1,278	4.8	520 / 112	632	5.2
Completed High School	11,240 / 2,755	14,000	25.8	3,046 / 847	3,893	25.2	5,522 / 1,389	6,916	25.9	2,672 / 519	3,191	26.1
Specialized Technical Training	2,870 / 930	3,804	7.0	773 / 257	1,030	6.7	1,366 / 482	1,852	6.9	731 / 191	922	7.6
Some College	8,111 / 2,268	10,386	19.1	2,293 / 686	2,980	19.3	3,929 / 1,124	5,059	19.0	1,889 / 458	2,347	19.2
Completed College	9,749 / 2,770	12,524	23.1	2,734 / 857	3,591	23.3	4,799 / 1,395	6,199	23.3	2,216 / 518	2,734	22.4
Graduate or Professional	6,069 / 2,528	8,604	15.8	1,774 / 800	2,574	16.7	2,996 / 1,216	4,219	15.8	1,299 / 512	1,811	14.8
Other	165 / 65	230	0.4	51 / 19	70	0.5	76 / 33	109	0.4	38 / 13	51	0.4
No Response	3,014 / 674	3,709	--	247 / 103	355	--	1,262 / 290	1,564	--	1,505 / 281	1,790	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

For the mothers of first-year students, the completed college or higher categories showed small gains over seniors (40 versus 37 percent). One of the most interesting features of the 1976-77 freshman distribution in Table 25 is the combined proportion of 59 percent of mothers with college backgrounds. Thus, nearly three-fifths of all first-year medical students were raised by college-educated mothers. Viewed in a somewhat broader context, this contrasts markedly with the 35 percent[20] of undergraduate college freshmen for the same year who had college-educated mothers.

By public/private control of medical school, the distributions of mother's educational levels were similar for all but the "Graduate or Professional" category (Table 26). This category accounted for 18 percent of private school versus 14 percent of the public school students. The four percentage-point interval continued from 1975-76 when the comparable proportions were 17 versus 13 percent.

E. Career Plans Prior to Admission

1. General Career Activity Plans

The predominant feature of the responses to the five major Career Plan options for 1976-77 was the greater popularity of "General/Primary Care Practice" over "Specialty Practice" (Table 27). Of the total student population, 36 percent selected the former when they took the MCAT, while 27 percent selected the latter option. Even more striking were the percentages of first-year student preadmission responses of 40 and 24 percent respectively for these two categories. Compared with 1975-76, the comparable proportions for all students were 33 percent for "General/Primary Care Practice" and 28 percent for "Specialty Practice." All other categories reflected only minimal changes since 1975-76.

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[20] The Characteristics and Attitudes of 1976-77 Freshmen. The Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. XII, No. 17, January 10, 1977, pp. 12-13.

TABLE 26

Distribution of Medical Students by Mother's Educational Level, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

MOTHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
Eighth Grade or Less	1,670	470	2,141	3.9	1,014	277	1,291	4.1	656	193	850	3.8
Some High School	2,025	575	2,603	4.8	1,228	328	1,557	4.9	797	247	1,046	4.6
Completed High School	11,240	2,755	14,000	25.8	6,784	1,562	8,346	26.4	4,456	1,193	5,654	25.0
Specialized Technical Training	2,870	930	3,804	7.0	1,781	544	2,325	7.3	1,089	386	1,479	6.5
Some College	8,111	2,268	10,386	19.1	4,996	1,291	6,289	19.9	3,115	977	4,09[illegible]	18.1
Completed College	9,749	2,770	12,524	23.1	5,702	1,533	7,235	22.9	4,047	1,237	5,289	23.3
Graduate or Professional	6,069	2,528	8,604	15.8	3,220	1,248	4,469	14.1	2,849	1,280	4,135	18.3
Other	165	65	230	0.4	92	34	126	0.4	73	31	104	0.5
No Response	3,014	674	3,709	--	1,489	338	1,834	--	1,525	336	1,875	--

* Total includes 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

TABLE 27

Distribution of Medical Students by Preadmission Career Plans, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

CAREER CHOICE UPON ENTERING MEDICAL SCHOOL	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL: First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
General/Primary Care Practice	15,717 / 3,919	19,644	35.7	4,804 / 1,361	6,165	39.9	7,698 / 1,872	9,578	35.7	3,215 / 686	3,901	30.7
Specialty Practice	10,340 / 3,711	14,555	26.5	2,692 / 1,077	3,769	24.4	5,217 / 1,861	7,082	26.4	2,931 / 773	3,704	29.1
Research and/or Teaching	1,683 / 400	2,086	3.8	432 / 105	537	3.5	834 / 191	1,028	3.8	417 / 104	521	4.1
Combination of Specialty Practice and Research and/or Teaching	7,998 / 2,670	10,678	19.4	2,028 / 706	2,735	17.7	3,788 / 1,384	5,181	19.3	2,182 / 580	2,762	21.7
Other	754 / 252	1,007	1.8	222 / 82	304	2.0	418 / 122	541	2.0	114 / 48	162	1.3
Undecided	5,456 / 1,531	6,993	12.7	1,482 / 460	1,942	12.6	2,639 / 740	3,385	12.6	1,335 / 331	1,666	13.1
No Response	2,465 / 552	3,038	--	225 / 101	331	--	1,150 / 268	1,430	--	1,090 / 183	1,277	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

By public/private control of school, more students at the public schools opted for "General/Primary Care Practice" (40 versus 30 percent) (Table 28). At the private schools, in contrast, students preferred the two specialty oriented categories - "Specialty Practice" (27 versus 26 percent) and "Combination of Specialty Practice and Research and/or Teaching" (23 versus 17 percent). In comparison with 1975-76, increases of three percentage-points were observed for "General/Primary Care Practice" at both types of schools. This change was matched by a decline of three percentage-points for the two specialty oriented categories at both public and private schools.

2. Specialization Plans

The majority of all medical students selected the four primary care categories (42 percent) and the three specialty oriented categories (27 percent) when they took the MCAT (Table 29).[21] Of the four primary care options, the highest percentage was noted for "Family Practice" (24 percent), a gain of almost five percentage-points over 1975-76 (Appendix Table B-3). Among the surgery and other specialty categories, "Surgery, Surgical Specialty" (11 percent) and "Specialize, Area Unknown" (10.2) were the most popular, although both reflected small decreases over 1975-76.

Differences for 1976-77 were more pronounced for freshmen choices in comparison with seniors for "Surgery, Surgical Specialty" (10 percent versus 13 percent). The combined primary care choices of freshmen, on the other hand, showed a difference of eight percentage-points from seniors (46 versus 38 percent).

In comparing primary care choices of first-year women with those of final-year women, a noteworthy increase occurred for "Family Practice" (26 versus 18

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[21] Primary categories comprise: "Family Practice," "Internal Medicine," "Obstetrics/Gynecology," and "Pediatrics." Specialty categories comprise: "Surgery, Surgical Specialty," "Other Known Specialty," and "Specialize, Area Unknown."

TABLE 28

Distribution of Medical Students by Preadmission Career Plans, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

CAREER CHOICE UPON ENTERING MEDICAL SCHOOL	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
General/Primary Care Practice	15,717	3,919	19,644	35.7	10,451	2,364	12,817	40.0	5,266	1,555	6,827	29.8
Specialty Practice	10,840	3,711	14,555	26.5	6,298	2,023	8,321	26.0	4,542	1,688	6,234	27.2
Research and/or Teaching	1,683	400	2,086	3.8	835	196	1,032	3.2	848	204	1,054	4.6
Combination of Specialty Practice and Research and/or Teaching	7,998	2,670	10,678	19.4	4,001	1,332	5,334	16.7	3,997	1,338	5,344	23.3
Other	754	252	1,007	1.8	368	121	489	1.5	386	131	518	2.3
Undecided	5,456	1,531	6,993	12.7	3,189	841	4,030	12.6	2,267	690	2,963	12.9
No Response	2,465	552	3,038	--	1,164	278	1,449	--	1,301	274	1,589	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

TABLE 29

Distribution of Medical Students by Preadmission Specialization Plans, Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

PREADMISSION PLANS BY SPECIALIZATION	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13.035	58,001	100.0	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
Basic Medical Science	1,243 / 223	1,466	2.7	285 / 55	340	2.2	613 / 110	723	2.7	345 / 58	403	3.2
Family Practice	10,585 / 2,764	13,356	24.3	3,504 / 991	4,495	29.1	5,166 / 1,327	6,500	24.3	1,915 / 446	2,361	18.6
Internal Medicine	3,201 / 755	3,961	7.2	822 / 214	1,036	6.7	1,558 / 364	1,927	7.2	821 / 177	998	7.9
Obstetrics/ Gynecology	650 / 757	1,407	2.6	147 / 230	377	2.4	289 / 368	657	2.5	214 / 159	373	2.9
Pediatrics	2,805 / 1,583	4,390	8.0	729 / 407	1,136	7.4	1,374 / 810	2,186	8.2	702 / 366	1,068	8.4
Psychiatry	1,381 / 376	1,757	3.2	323 / 109	432	2.8	639 / 174	813	3.0	419 / 93	512	4.0
Public Health, Community Medicine	1,439 / 950	2,440	4.4	374 / 240	614	4.0	729 / 479	1,209	4.5	386 / 231	617	4.9
Surgery, Surgical Specialty	5,575 / 592	6,170	11.2	1,381 / 165	1,546	10.0	2,649 / 298	2,950	11.0	1,545 / 129	1,674	13.2
Other Known Specialty	2,216 / 739	2,961	5.4	706 / 240	947	6.1	1,031 / 388	1,424	5.3	479 / 111	590	4.7
Specialize (Area Unknown)	4,129 / 1,479	5,611	10.2	1,035 / 427	1,462	9.5	2,035 / 767	2,805	10.5	1,059 / 285	1,344	10.6
Do Not Plan To Specialize	1,907 / 415	2,323	4.2	464 / 123	587	3.8	935 / 200	1,136	4.2	508 / 92	600	4.7

TABLE 29 (Continued)

PREADMISSION PLANS BY SPECIALIZATION	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Undecided	7,199 / 1,826	9,029	16.5	1,881 / 580	2,461	15.9	3,551 / 877	4,432	16.6	1,767 / 369	2,136	16.9
No Response	2,533 / 576	3,130	--	234 / 111	350	--	1,175 / 276	1,463	--	1,124 / 189	1,317	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

percent) in favor of entering women students (derived from Table 29). At the same time, fewer first-year than final-year women selected at time of MCAT the traditionally popular "Pediatrics" category (11 versus 15 percent) as their tentative specialty choice. Of the surgery and specialty options, a smaller percentage of first-year than senior women selected "Surgery, Surgical Specialty" (4 versus 5 percent), more first-year women chose "Other Known Specialty" (6 versus 4 percent), and "Specialize, Area Unknown" remained at 11 percent for both the incoming and graduating women students.

By public/private school control, more students at the public schools opted for primary care categories (44 versus 39 percent) (derived from Table 30). Conversely, more private school students preferred the specialty oriented categories (29 versus 25 percent). Increasing interest in "Family Practice," was expressed by the students at both public and private schools (28 versus 20 percent) in 1976-77. The comparable proportions in 1975-76 were 23 and 15 percent, respectively. Although both men and women shared in this increase, the increments over the previous year were somewhat higher for the men at both public and private schools (6 versus 5 percentage-points). The comparable gains for women amounted to 5 and 4 percentage-points respectively at the public and private schools.

3. Specialization Plans by Racial/Ethnic Self-Description

The preadmission specialization plans envisioned by the three racial/ethnic groups revealed some startling contrasts (see Appendix Table A-4). Although more than 40 percent of each group opted for the four primary care specialties, there were major differences between the choices of white versus black students. The "Family Practice" category, for example, was more popular with white than black medical students (25 versus 19 percent). Conversely, higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated a preference for "Obstetrics/Gynecology" (8 versus 2 percent) and for "Pediatrics" (13 versus 8 percent). The strong interest expressed in "Obstetrics/ Gynecology" and

TABLE 30

Distribution of Medical Students by Preadmission Specializations Plans, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

PREADMISSION PLANS BY SPECIALIZATION	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
Basic Medical Science	1,243	223	1,466	2.7	675	112	787	2.5	568	111	679	3.0
Family Practice	10,585	2,764	13,356	24.3	7,200	1,690	8,892	27.8	3,385	1,074	4,464	19.5
Internal Medicine	3,201	755	3,961	7.2	1,730	383	2,114	6.6	1,471	372	1,847	8.1
Obstetrics/ Gynecology	650	757	1,407	2.6	361	411	772	2.4	289	346	635	2.8
Pediatrics	2,805	1,583	4,390	8.0	1,597	826	2,423	7.6	1,208	757	1,967	8.6
Psychiatry	1,381	376	1,757	3.2	710	187	897	2.8	671	189	860	3.8
Public Health Community Medicine	1,489	950	2,440	4.4	806	493	1,299	4.1	683	457	1,141	5.0
Surgery or Surgical Specialty	5,575	592	6,170	11.2	3,113	300	3,413	10.7	2,462	292	2,757	12.0
Other Known Specialty	2,216	739	2,961	5.4	1,268	419	1,688	5.3	948	320	1,273	5.6
Specialize (Area Unknown)	4,129	1,479	5,611	10.2	2,237	784	3,021	9.4	1,892	695	2,590	11.3
Do Not Plan To Specialize	1,907	415	2,323	4.2	1,309	278	1,587	5.0	598	137	736	3.2
Undecided	7,199	1,826	9,029	16.5	4,100	982	5,082	15.9	3,09	844	3,947	17.2
No Response	2,533	576	3,130	--	1,200	290	1,497	--	1,333	286	1,633	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

"Pediatrics" reflects the high representation of women (36 percent) among black medical students.

Responses to the "Public Health, Community Medicine" category also showed strong contrasts. While few white students (4 percent) selected this specialty, 10 percent of all blacks and 8 percent of all Hispanic and Indian students preferred it. Most of the other Hispanic and Indian specialty choices showed only minor variations from those of white students. The "Psychiatry" and "Surgery, Surgical Specialty" and "Other Known Specialty" options were similar for all groups. Higher proportions of white than minority students responded to "Specialize (Area Unknown)" and to "Undecided."

The chi square test for racial/ethnic differences in the total distributions of "Specialization Plans" for all schools yielded significant results at the .01 level for the three major groups: (a) χ^2 for white versus black = 1,258.5 (11df), $p<.01$; (b) χ^2 for white versus Hispanic/Indian = 237.1 (11df), $p<.01$; (c) χ^2 for black versus Hispanic/Indian = 127.0 (11df), $p<.01$.

By public/private control of school, a higher proportion of black public school students chose "Family Practice" (20 versus 17 percent), while "Pediatrics" selections by black students predominated at private medical schools (14 versus 12 percent). The other primary care and the public health choices were similar for black students at both schools. Specialty choices of Hispanic/Indian students showed only minimal variations from white selections in most categories at both types of schools.

4. Character of Medical Practice

In 1976-77, the preadmission preferences of the options for future types of medical practice on the MCAT questionnaire (Table 31) closely resembled the distribution reported for 1975-76.[22] The leading category was the "Hospital-Based Group" (22 percent),

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[22] W. F. Dubé, Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1975-76 (see footnote p. 29), Table 28, p. 72.

TABLE 31

Distribution of Medical Students by Preadmission Plans for Character of Medical Practice Sex, and Medical School Class Level, 1976-77

CHARACTER OF MEDICAL PRACTICE	ALL CLASSES			CLASS LEVEL								
				First Year			Intermediate Years			Final Year		
	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†	Men / Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913 / 13,035	58,001	100.1	11,885 / 3,892	15,783	100.0	21,744 / 6,438	28,225	100.0	11,284 / 2,705	13,993	100.0
Individual	7,856 / 1,203	9.062	16.5	2,183 / 388	2,571	16.7	3,868 / 617	4,488	16.8	1,805 / 198	2,003	15.8
Partnership	8,129 / 1,507	9,639	17.6	2,340 / 517	2,857	18.5	3,937 / 697	4,637	17.3	1,852 / 293	2,145	16.9
Private Group	4,906 / 1,500	6,411	11.7	1,356 / 447	1,803	11.7	2,326 / 755	3,086	11.5	1,224 / 298	1,522	12.0
Hospital-Based Group	8,283 / 3,661	11,957	21.8	2,199 / 1,102	3,302	21.4	3.983 / 1,769	5,759	21.5	2,106 / 790	2,896	22.8
Full Time Teaching or Research	1,925 / 428	2,355	4.3	498 / 122	620	4.0	923 / 210	1,135	4.2	504 / 96	600	4.7
Public Health	2,137 / 1,402	3,539	6.4	581 / 382	963	6.2	1,055 / 704	1,759	6.6	501 / 316	817	6.4
Industrial	18 / 8	26	0.0	4 / 1	5	0.0	12 / 7	19	0.1	2 / 0	2	0.0
Medical Administration	88 / 15	103	0.2	19 / 5	24	0.2	41 / 7	48	0.2	28 / 3	31	0.2
Other	734 / 308	1,044	1.9	202 / 73	275	1.8	338 / 157	497	1.9	194 / 78	272	2.1
Undecided	8,318 / 2,433	10,760	19.6	2,268 / 747	3,015	19.5	4,086 / 1,238	5,333	19.9	1,964 / 448	2,412	19.0
No Response	2,514 / 570	3,105	--	235 / 108	348	--	1,175 / 277	1,464	--	1,104 / 185	1,293	--

Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 6 in the First Year, 43 in the Intermediate Years, and 4 in the Final Year.
"No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

followed by "Partnership" (18 percent), "Individual" (17 percent), and "Private Group" (12 percent) practice. The latter three non-hospital practice categories accounted for 46 percent of the choices of all students. Freshmen and seniors generally repeated the pattern noted for the total student population. The outstanding finding derived from these distributions was the relatively high representation of women among the "Hospital Based Group" (29 versus 20 percent of men) and the "Public Health" (11 versus 5 percent) practice choices. Fewer women than men were interested in "Individual" (10 versus 19 percent) and "Partnership" (12 versus 19 percent) practices.

The 1976-77 distributions by public/private control of school for future types of practice also repeated the pattern noted for 1975-76 (Table 32).[23] Outstanding differences for 1976-77 were the higher proportion of "Partnership" (20 versus 14 percent) practice selections and the lower percentage for the "Hospital Based Group" (20 versus 24 percent) category at public schools. A higher percentage of women students at private schools selected the "Hospital Based Group" (32 versus 27 percent), but the "Public Health" option was equally popular at both public and private schools (11 versus 12 percent).

F. Advanced Standing Admissions

In 1976-77, admissions at intermediate or senior class levels accounted for 1,016 places or 1.7 percent of the total of 58,001 for that year. (Tabular data are not presented. See METHODOLOGY Section E.) Two-fifths (406) of these places were assigned to students who transferred from 2-year medical schools to M.D. degree-granting schools or who transferred between degree-granting schools. An additional 45 percent of these places were filled by 458 U.S. students transferring from foreign to U.S. medical schools. Of these 458 USFMS transfers, 373 had been sponsored by COTRANS for

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[23] W. F. Dubé, Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1975-76 (see footnote p. 29), Table 29, p. 73.

TABLE 32

Distribution of Medical Students by Preadmission Plans for Character of Medical Practice, Sex, and Control of Medical School, 1976-77

CHARACTER OF MEDICAL PRACTICE	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†	Men	Women	Total*	Percent†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
TOTAL	44,913	13,035	58,001	100.0	26,306	7,155	33,472	100.0	18,607	5,880	24,529	100.0
Individual	7,856	1,203	9,062	16.5	4,803	681	5,484	17.1	3,053	522	3,578	15.6
Partnership	8,129	1,507	9,639	17.6	5,472	945	6,419	20.1	2,657	562	3,220	14.1
Private Group	4,906	1,500	6,411	11.7	3,040	855	3,895	12.2	1,866	645	2,516	11.0
Hospital-Based Group	8,288	3,661	11,957	21.8	4,503	1,883	6,388	20.0	3,785	1,778	5,569	24.3
Full Time Teaching and/or Research	1,925	428	2,355	4.3	970	202	1,172	3.7	955	226	1,183	5.2
Public Health	2,137	1,402	3,539	6.4	1,214	754	1,968	6.2	923	648	1,571	6.9
Industrial	18	8	26	0.0	12	6	18	0.1	6	2	8	0.0
Medical Administration	88	15	103	0.2	42	6	48	0.2	46	9	55	0.2
Other	734	308	1,044	1.9	398	169	567	1.8	336	139	477	2.1
Undecided	8,318	2,433	10,760	19.6	4,658	1,369	6,027	18.8	3,660	1,064	4,733	20.7
No Response	2,514	570	3,105	--	1,194	285	1,486	--	1,320	285	1,619	--

* Totals include 53 students not identified by gender: 11 at public schools and 42 at private schools.

† "No Responses" were excluded from total in computing percentages.

Part I of the National Board of Medical Examiners' tests, while 85 had been sponsored by individual medical schools.

The remaining 152 advanced standing admissions consisted of 123 transfers from graduate schools and 29 admissions mainly from other health professions schools. The latter group comprised 21 individuals from dental schools, two from schools of osteopathic medicine, and six from "Other" schools. In comparison with the total of 791 advanced standing admissions in 1975-76, the 1976-77 total of 1,016 represents an increase of 18 percent.

Not considering transfers among U.S. medical schools, advanced standing admissions were 30 percent higher at private than at public medical schools. Although women students accounted for 20 percent of all advanced standing admissions, they were only represented by eight percent among the other-than-U.S. medical school transfers.

IV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This Descriptive Study of Enrolled Medical Students, 1976-77 examined and compared the academic, demographic, socioeconomic, and career-choice characteristics of the U.S. medical student population of 1976-77 versus 1975-76. A new feature in this third report of the series on enrolled students is an analysis of selected socioeconomic and career choice variables by racial/ethnic self-description. The findings are summarized in the order of the major variables considered:

A. Enrollments

1. The nation's 116 medical schools enrolled a record high of 58,001 students in 1976-77, representing a gain of 4 percent over 1975-76. Women students were primarily responsible for this overall gain since their totals rose by 14 percent versus one percent for men.

2. By class level, increases since 1975-76 amounted to a modest 3 percent for the freshman class and 5 percent for the senior class. More dramatic were the changes in class composition by sex. Final year women gained by 25 percent (men by one percent) and represented one-fifth of all seniors. First-year women totals increased by 8 percent (men by two percent) and accounted for one-fourth of all freshmen.

3. By control of school, 58 percent of all medical students in 1976-77 were enrolled at the 68 public schools. Although fewer students were enrolled at the 48 private schools, they had a higher proportional representation of women than the public schools (24 versus 21 percent). Since 1975-76, women students increased numerically and

proportionately at both types of schools. Enrollments of men, in contrast, decreased at private schools but increased sufficiently at public schools to show a net gain of one percent for all schools.

4. By individual school, 47 percent of all medical students were enrolled in 36 institutions that reported totals of 600 or more. Of the 4 schools with more than 1,000 students, Illinois (1,341) and Indiana (1,223) are multi-campus, while Minnesota-Minneapolis (1,040) and Wayne State (1,019) are single campus institutions. The 13 percent larger number of freshmen over seniors in 1976-77 was accounted for by 95 of the 116 schools. Twenty-one schools had larger final-year than first-year classes which may have been due to advanced-standing admissions at intermediate levels at some of these schools. Noteworthy was the first-year total of 25 schools enrolling 30 percent or more women as compared with 5 schools for seniors.

5. By state of location of medical school, nearly half (49 percent) of all students were concentrated in 8 states: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Similarly, these 8 states also accounted for 47 percent of both the 1976 U.S. population and of all U.S. bachelor's degrees awarded in 1974-75.

B. Academic Background

About 90 percent of all medical students held at least a bachelor's degree, 7 percent also had master's degrees, and 2 percent doctorates. Mean MCAT scores showed an upward trend for freshmen in all but the General Information subtest. Their first-year Science mean was 20 points above that of seniors (618 versus 598). The Science mean at both public (604) and

private schools (621) showed a gain of 10 points over 1975-76.

Mean grade point averages in 1976-77 shared in the upward trend by increasing from 3.41 to 3.46 since 1975-76 for the total GPA. Mean Science GPA's advanced from 3.41 to 3.45 for all students and from 3.46 to 3.48 for freshmen. This compares with a mean Science GPA of 3.40 for 1976-77 seniors. For the first time in 1976-77, the total and Science GPA's of first-year men were slightly higher than those of first-year women. The general trend of higher grade point averages was accompanied by larger proportions of high letter grades. Of all 1976-77 students, 41 percent had "A" averages in college versus 36 percent in 1975-76.

C. Demographic Information

1. The composition of 85 percent white/Caucasian and 15 percent minority students in 1976-77 continued the previous trend. Of the 8,036 individuals in the latter group, 71 percent were under-represented minority students (black Americans, 45.5 percent; Hispanic, 22.8 percent; American Indian, 2.6 percent) and 29 percent comprised "Other" (13.5 percent) and Oriental/Asian (15.7 percent) students. Proportionately, minority women had higher representations per group than white/Caucasian women.

2. Geographically, 73 percent of the 1976-77 medical student population originated from 18 states.[24] These 18 states also accounted for 71 percent of the total 1976 U.S. population and for 70 percent of all U.S. bachelor's degrees awarded in 1974-75. At the same

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[24] New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Florida, Massachusetts, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, Virginina, Louisiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Georgia.

time, these states provided 75 percent of all medical school places available and thus slightly exceeded their 73 percent share of medical students.

3. By citizenship, 98.7 percent of all medical students were U.S. citizens, and about 40 percent of the 740 (1.3 percent) foreign nationals were permanent U.S. residents. Although these 740 non-U.S. students listed 95 countries of origin, nearly three-fourths (70 percent) came from three major areas: Asia, Central America, and Africa. More non-U.S. students were enrolled in private than in public medical schools (66 versus 34 percent).

D. Socioeconomic Background

1. Parental Income

Preadmission reports of parental income levels for 1976-77 medical students reflected an upward trend, but 54 percent were still under $20,000. This compares with 59 percent for 1975-76. The estimated median parental income for all students in 1976-77 was $18,830 versus $20,500 for freshmen and $16,000 for seniors as reported on the MCAT questionnaire. If adjusted for inflation, this gap of over $4,500 between freshmen and seniors narrows to less than $1,000. By public/private control of school, the parental income medians were $17,860 and over $20,000 respectively. Differences in the medians for men and women at both types of schools are minimal.

2. Father's Occupation

For more than two-thirds (68 percent) of all fathers, 1976-77 medical students reported professional/managerial occupations. Of these, "Physician" fathers were slightly under 14 percent at all class levels. By school control, students from professional/managerial backgrounds were more prevalent proportionately at private than at public schools (72 versus 65 percent).

3. Father's Occupation by Racial/Ethnic Background

For the first time since the inception of the series of studies on enrolled students, separate data were presented for occupations of white, black, and Hispanic/Indian fathers. While only small variations were noted between the distributions of white and Hispanic/Indian fathers, large differences existed between these two groups and black fathers. For the "Physician" category, for example, the proportions ranged from 14.4 percent for white and 10.7 percent for Hispanic/Indian to 6.6 percent for black students. Even larger differences were evident for the owner/managers (26 versus 8 percent) in favor of white fathers and for unskilled workers (20 versus 3 percent) in favor of black fathers.

4. Mother's Occupation

This variable is also presented for the first time in this study. About 52 percent of the mothers of all medical students were homemakers, 25 percent had professional/managerial occupations, and 23 percent held non-professional and "Other" jobs.

5. Mother's Occupation by Racial/Ethnic Background

Similar to fathers' occupations, differences between the distributions of white and Hispanic/Indian mothers were not extensive. Strong contrasts, however, were evident between white and black students. For the "Homemaker" category, for example, the proportion of white mothers exceeded that of black mothers (54 versus 31 percent). The reverse was true for the professional/managerial occupations (35 versus 25 percent) where black mothers predominated.

6. Father's Educational Level

Seventy percent of the fathers of all medical students were college educated. Of these, 37 percent had graduate/professional education backgrounds, 20 percent "Completed College," and 13 percent "Some College." About 25 percent had completed high school or less. A higher proportion of graduate/professional education

was reported for fathers at private than at public schools (41 versus 34 percent).

7. Father's Educational Level by Racial/Ethnic Background

Less than 10 percent of the white fathers had not completed high school in contrast to 34 percent of all black fathers and 32 percent of all Hispanic/Indian fathers. For the "Completed College" category, the proportions were 21 percent for white, 9 percent for black and 10 percent for Hispanic/Indian students. Large differences also existed at the graduate/professional level, but all groups were above 20 percent.

8. Mother's Educational Level

Thirty-nine percent of the mothers of all 1976-77 medical students were college graduates. Of these, 16 percent had graduate/professional education. Among medical school freshmen, nearly three-fifths of the mothers had "Some College" or more education in comparison with 35 percent of the mothers of all undergraduate college freshmen.

E. Career Plans Prior to Admission

1. General Career Activity Plans

The outstanding feature of the career plan distribution was the popularity of "General/Primary Care Practice" among all students (36 percent) and especially freshmen (40 percent) when they took the MCAT. This represents a gain of 2 percentage-points over 1975-76 for both groups. A small decline was noted for "Specialty Practice."

2. Specialization Plans

Preadmission plans for potential specialty choices focused on the four primary care categories (42

percent) and the three specialty-oriented categories (27 percent). Of the former, "Family Practice" (24 percent) and among the latter group, "Surgery, Surgical Specialty" (11 percent) had the highest response rates.

3. Specialization Plans by Racial/Ethnic Self-Description

Separate distributions for specialty choices of the three major racial/ethnic groups disclosed rather startling contrasts. The preferences for "Family Practice," for example, accounted for 25 percent of white, 27 percent of Hispanic/Indian, and 19 percent of all black students. Conversely, a higher proportion of black than white students indicated interest in "Obstetrics/Gynecology," (8 versus 2 percent) and "Pediatrics" (13 versus 8 percent). The "Public Health/Community Medicine" category was relatively popular with both black and Hispanic/Indian students.

4. Character of Medical Practice

Selections of future types of medical practice by the 1976-77 medical student population closely resembled the distribution for 1975-76. About 22 percent opted for "Hospital-Based Group," 46 percent for non-hospital categories, and 20 percent were "Undecided."

F. Advanced-Standing Admissions

Admissions to other than first-year class levels accounted for 1.7 percent of all 1976-77 medical students. Forty percent of these 1,016 places were filled by transfers between U.S. medical schools, 45 percent by USFMS transfers from foreign medical schools, and 15 percent by admissions from U.S. graduate and other health profession schools.

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EXHIBIT 1

MATRICULATION FORM

American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Association of American Medical Colleges
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Suite 301
Washington, D.C. 20036

LIAISON COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION
MATRICULATION FORM

Complete and return this form for each new (first year or advanced standing), reentering, or transfer student who officially enrolls and attends medical school during the current academic year.

Entering Academic Year: 19___ 19____ Matriculation Date ___/____ Mo. Yr. Expected Graduation Date: ___/__ Mo. Yr.

Medical School: _____
Code Name

Social Security Number [ ][ ][ ] Date of Birth_____ Male____ Female____

Name of Student: _____
Last First Middle Suffix

Legal Residence: _____ Citizenship _____
County State Country

Permanent Resident Visa ☐ Student Visa ☐ Birthplace _____
City County State

Student's Self-Description:

☐ 1. Black/Afro-American
☐ 2. American Indian
☐ 3. White/Caucasian
☐ 4. Mexican-American/Chicano
☐ 5. Oriental/Asian-American
☐ 6. Puerto Rican (Mainland)
☐ 7. Puerto Rican (Commonwealth)
☐ 8. Cuban
☐ 9. Other_____
☐ 10. No response

Permanent Mailing Address:

_____
Number and Street

_____
City State Zip

HIGHEST UNDERGRADUATE, PROFESSIONAL GRADUATE DEGREES HELD:

DEGREE	DATE RECEIVED	UNIVERSITY	LOCATION
UNDERGRAD			
GRAD/PROF			

Classification: Check ☒ as indicated:

a. Enrolled for: 1st yr. ☐ 2nd yr. ☐ 3rd yr. ☐ 4th yr. ☐ Final yr. ☐ Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐

b. New Student: Without Advanced Standing ☐ Advanced Standing ☐

If advanced standing, name of school _____

c. Transfer Student:
U.S. Medical School ☐ Foreign Medical School ☐ COTRANS Sponsored ☐

If transfer, name of school _____

d. Reentering Student ☐ Last Academic Year Attended 19____ 19____

Please return this form as follows:

White Form – American Medical Association
Pink Form – Association of American Medical Colleges
Yellow Form – File copy for Medical School

Form: LCME 3-76

EXHIBIT 2

CHANGE OF STATUS FORM

Council on Medical Education
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Division of Student Services
Association of American Medical Colleges
1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 301
Washington, D.C. 20036

LIAISON COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION

CHANGE OF STATUS FORM

Complete and return this form after any change of status listed under "Type of Change."

I. IDENTIFICATION

Medical School: _____ (Code) _____ (Name)

Social Security Number: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

Date of Birth: _____ (Mo.) _____ (Day) _____ (Year)

Name of Student: _____ (Last) _____ (First) _____ (Middle) _____ (Suffix)

II. STATUS OF CHANGE

Date of Change: ____/____/____ (Mo. / Day / Year) Current Academic Year Enrolled: 19____ 19____

Type of Change:

_____ 21 Transfer to U.S. Medical School
_____ 22 Transfer to Educational Program other than U.S. Medical School
_____ 31 Deceased
_____ 32 Withdrawal Academic Reasons
_____ 33 Withdrawal Financial Reasons
_____ 34 Withdrawal Health Reasons
_____ 35 Withdrawal Other Reasons
_____ 41 Leave of Absence Special Studies or Research
_____ 42 Leave of Absence Financial Reasons
_____ 43 Leave of Absence Health Reasons
_____ 44 Leave of Absence Other Reasons
_____ 51 Dismissed Academic Reasons
_____ 52 Dismissed Non-Academic Reasons
_____ 61 Change Expected Graduation Date ____/____ (Mo. / Year)

III. INFORMATION CHANGE

	Information Being Changed	Old Information	New Information
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Example:			
_____	Last Name	Jones	Smith

Date _____ By _____ (Name)

_____ (Title)

Please return this form as follows:
White Form - American Medical Association
Pink Form - Association of American Medical Colleges
Yellow Form - File Copy for Medical School

ND. E-30 Rev. 3/76

RETURN TO AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

EXHIBIT 3

GRADUATE REPORT

Council on Medical Education
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

LIAISON COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION

MEDICAL SCHOOL GRADUATE REPORT

(PLE. SE SEE ACCOMPANYING MEMORANDUM FOR INSTRUCTIONS)

Division of Student Affairs
Assn. of American Medical Colleges
1 Dupont Circle, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Name of Medical School _____

Class of Month _____ *Day* _____ *197*____

No. of M.D. Graduates _____

Kindly give also the names of any others who graduated since last June 30, and the dates of their degrees.

NAME IN FULL (Mark women students "F")	GRADUATE MEDICAL TRAINING Give name of hospital, location (city & state), and dates of appointment

Please return this form in the following manner:
white form - return to American Medical Association
pink form - return to Association of American Medical Colleges
yellow form - file copy for medical school

Signed _____
Dean

Name of Medical School _____

Class of Month_____ Day_____ 197____

NAME IN FULL (Mark women students "F")	GRADUATE MEDICAL TRAINING Give name of hospital, location (city & state), and dates of appointment

Kindly list the names of students who were registered as seniors during the session and did not graduate.

NAME	REASON	Give probable date of issuance of M.D. degree.

Please return this form in the following manner:
white form - return to American Medical Association
pink form - return to Association of American Medical Colleges
yellow form - file copy for medical school

Signed _____
Dean

APPENDIX A

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. MEDICAL STUDENTS BY SELECTED VARIABLES AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORIES, BY CONTROL OF SCHOOL, 1976-77

APPENDIX TABLE A-1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. MEDICAL STUDENTS BY FATHER'S OCCUPATION FOR SELECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORIES, BY CONTROL OF MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1976-77

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	White N= 44,409	Black N= 3,426	Hispanic and Indian N= 1,864	Total N= 54,152	White N= 26,091	Black N= 1,518	Hispanic and Indian N= 1,266	Total N= 31,548	White N= 18,318	Black N= 1,908	Hispanic and Indian N= 598	Total N= 22,604
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Physician	14.4	6.6	10.7	13.7	12.4	4.2	9.5	11.8	17.2	8.5	13.4	16.3
Other Health Occupation	5.0	4.9	3.4	5.0	4.7	5.2	3.9	4.7	5.5	4.7	2.3	5.3
Other Profession	26.3	17.7	18.3	25.7	26.0	16.0	19.2	25.4	26.7	19.0	16.4	26.1
Owner, Manager Administrator (Non-Farm)	25.5	8.3	14.3	23.6	25.3	7.6	14.0	23.5	25.9	8.9	14.9	23.8
Clerical, Sales	5.7	4.7	6.5	5.7	6.1	4.0	6.5	6.1	5.0	5.3	6.5	5.1
Craftsman Skilled Worker	7.9	14.0	13.7	8.5	8.5	15.8	12.7	9.1	7.0	12.6	15.7	7.7
Unskilled Worker (Non-Farm)	2.6	20.1	13.5	4.2	2.7	22.9	12.9	4.2	2.4	18.0	14.7	4.1
Farmer or Farm Worker	2.7	4.1	4.1	2.9	3.7	4.9	5.0	3.8	1.4	3.4	2.2	1.6
Homemaker	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.5	.1	.1	.1	0.0	.1
Other	9.7	19.4	15.2	10.6	10.4	19.1	15.9	11.1	8.8	19.7	13.9	9.9

For chi square test of distributions for all schools the "Farmer or Farm Worker" and "Homemaker" categories were combined due to small N.

X^2 for White versus Black = 3,635.6 (8df), $p<.01$.
X^2 for White versus Hispanic/Indian = 1,010.7 (8df), $p<.01$.
X^2 for Black versus Hispanic/Indian = 122.3 (8df), $p<.01$.

APPENDIX TABLE A-2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. MEDICAL STUDENTS BY MOTHER'S OCCUPATION FOR SELECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORIES, BY CONTROL OF MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1976-77

MOTHER'S OCCUPATION	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	White N= 44,381	Black N= 3,453	Hispanic and Indian N= 1,855	All Students N= 54,133	White N= 26,078	Black N= 1,527	Hispanic and Indian N= 1,258	All Students N= 31,525	White N= 18,303	Black N= 1,926	Hispanic and Indian N= 597	All Students N= 22,608
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Physician	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.4
Other Health Occupation	7.1	11.6	5.4	7.3	7.2	11.7	5.1	7.3	7.1	11.6	6.0	7.4
Other Profession	13.3	19.8	12.7	13.7	12.6	18.0	13.4	12.9	14.3	21.3	11.2	14.8
Owner, Manager Administrator (Non-Farm)	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.5
Clerical, Sales	12.3	8.7	9.1	11.9	13.0	8.3	9.2	12.6	11.3	9.1	8.7	11.0
Craftsman, Skilled Worker	1.1	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.2	3.3	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.9	2.3	1.3
Unskilled Worker (Non-Farm)	2.1	12.1	8.6	3.2	2.2	13.6	7.6	3.1	2.1	10.9	10.6	3.2
Farmer or Farm Worker	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3
Homemaker	53.7	31.1	48.7	51.8	53.9	31.6	50.2	52.3	53.3	30.7	45.7	51.0
Other	5.7	8.7	8.8	6.1	5.7	8.4	8.3	6.0	5.7	8.9	9.9	6.2

For chi square test, the distributions for all schools were calculated.

X^2 for White versus Black = 1,843.8 (9df), $p<.01$.
X^2 for White versus Hispanic/Indian = 408.3 (9df), $p<.01$.
X^2 for Black versus Hispanic/Indian = 208.1 (9df), $p<.01$.

APPENDIX TABLE A-3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. MEDICAL STUDENTS BY FATHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR SELECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORIES, BY CONTROL OF MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1976-77

FATHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	White N= 44,512	Black N= 3,453	Hispanic and Indian N= 1,864	Total N= 54,290	White N= 26,164	Black N= 1,531	Hispanic and Indian N= 1,266	Total N= 31,636	White N= 18,348	Black N= 1,922	Hispanic and Indian N= 598	Total N= 22,654
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Eighth Grade or Less	3.9	20.6	22.5	5.9	4.3	23.1	22.0	6.2	3.3	18.5	23.4	5.5
Some High School	4.5	13.3	9.2	5.3	4.7	14.5	9.1	5.5	4.2	12.3	9.5	5.0
Completed High School	14.2	18.5	15.5	14.4	15.2	19.1	16.4	15.4	12.7	18.0	13.5	13.0
Specialized Technical Training	3.7	5.2	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.2	5.5	5.0	3.5
Some College	13.8	11.5	10.3	13.3	14.6	12.0	10.8	14.1	12.6	11.2	9.2	12.2
Completed College	21.0	8.8	10.2	19.6	21.2	8.5	10.3	19.9	20.6	9.1	10.2	19.1
Graduate or Professional	38.7	21.0	26.7	37.2	35.7	16.9	26.1	34.4	43.1	24.3	27.9	41.2
Other	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5

For chi square test, the distributions for all schools were calculated.

X^2 for White versus Black = 2,867.1 (7df), $p<.01$.
X^2 for White versus Hispanic/Indian = 1,652.0 (7df), $p<.01$.
X^2 for Black versus Hispanic/Indian = 47.7 (7df), $p<.01$.

APPENDIX TABLE A-4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. MEDICAL STUDENTS BY PREADMISSION SPECIALIZATION PLANS FOR SELECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORIES, BY CONTROL OF MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1976-77

PREADMISSION PLANS BY SPECIALIZATION	ALL SCHOOLS				PUBLIC SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
	White N= 44,669	Black N= 3,502	Hispanic and Indian N= 1,884	All Students N= 54,871	White N= 26,246	Black N= 1,552	Hispanic and Indian N= 1,287	All Students N= 31,975	White N= 18,423	Black N= 1,950	Hispanic and Indian N= 597	All Students N= 22,896
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Basic Medical Science	2.7	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	3.0
Family Practice	25.3	18.6	27.3	24.3	28.9	20.3	28.0	27.8	20.1	17.2	25.6	19.5
Internal Medicine	7.0	8.9	6.3	7.2	6.3	9.1	6.1	6.6	8.0	8.6	6.9	8.1
Obstetrics/ Gynecology	2.0	8.3	4.0	2.6	2.0	8.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	8.2	4.5	2.8
Pediatrics	7.5	12.9	8.2	8.0	7.2	11.9	8.9	7.6	8.1	13.7	6.5	8.6
Psychiatry	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.9	2.8	3.6	4.6	4.2	3.8
Public Health, Community Medicine	3.7	10.2	8.3	4.4	3.3	10.4	7.6	4.1	4.2	10.1	9.7	5.0
Surgery, Surgical Specialty	11.1	11.5	13.7	11.2	10.5	10.4	14.1	10.7	11.9	12.3	12.9	12.0
Other Known Specialty	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.7	4.7	4.7	5.6
Specialize (Area Unknown)	10.6	7.5	7.9	10.2	9.7	7.3	7.5	9.4	11.8	7.6	8.7	11.3
Do Not Plan To Specialize	4.4	3.3	3.6	4.2	5.2	4.1	3.7	5.0	3.3	2.6	3.4	3.2
Undecided	17.3	8.1	9.7	16.5	16.6	7.6	8.9	15.9	18.2	8.5	11.6	17.2

For chi square test, the distributions for all schools were calculated.

X^2 for White versus Black = 1,258.5 (11df), p<.01.
X^2 for White versus Hispanic/Indian = 237.1 (11df), p<.01.
X^2 for Black versus Hispanic/Indian = 127.0 (11df), p<.01.

APPENDIX B

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS BY SELECTED VARIABLES
1975-76 VERSUS 1976-77

APPENDIX TABLE B-1

Distribution of Medical Students
By Father's Occupation, 1975-76 versus 1976-77

Category	1975-76 Total Enrollees			1976-77 Total Enrollees		
	Number	Percent	Percent Responses N=51,289	Number	Percent	Percent Responses N=54,152
Total	55,983	100.0	100.0	58,001	100.0	100.0
Physician	7,041	12.6	13.7	7,430	12.8	13.7
Other Health Occupation	2,297	4.1	4.5	2,691	4.6	5.0
Other Profession	13,121	23.4	25.6	13,915	24.0	25.7
Owner, Manager Administrator (Non-Farm)	11,467	20.4	22.4	12,801	22.1	23.6
Clerical, Sales	3,352	6.0	6.5	3,077	5.3	5.7
Craftsman, Skilled Worker	4,646	8.3	9.1	4,618	8.0	8.5
Unskilled Worker (Non-Farm)	2,283	4.1	4.5	2,272	3.9	4.2
Farmer or Farm Worker	1,416	2.5	2.8	1,561	2.7	2.9
Homemaker	37	0.1	0.1	46	0.1	0.1
Other	5,549	9.9	10.8	5,741	10.0	10.6
No Response	4,774	8.5	--	3,849	6.6	--

APPENDIX TABLE B-2

Distribution of Medical Students
By Father's Educational Level, 1975-76 versus 1976-77

Category	1975-76 Total Enrollees			1976-77 Total Enrollees		
	Number	Percent	Percent Responses N=50,921	Number	Percent	Percent Responses N=54,290
Total	55,983	100.0	100.0	58,001	100.0	100.0
Eighth Grade or Less	3,196	5.7	6.3	3,216	5.5	5.9
Some High School	2,902	5.2	5.7	2,872	5.0	5.3
Completed High School	7,622	13.6	15.0	7,837	13.5	14.4
Specialized Technical Training	1,888	3.4	3.7	2,089	3.6	3.8
Some College	6,845	12.2	13.4	7,219	12.4	13.3
Completed College	9,710	17.3	19.1	10,624	18.3	19.6
Graduate or Professional	18,469	33.0	36.3	20,217	34.9	37.2
Other	289	0.5	0.6	216	0.4	0.4
No Response	5,062	9.0	--	3,711	6.4	--

APPENDIX TABLE B-3

Distribution of Medical Students
by Preadmission Specialization Plans, 1975-76 versus 1976-77

Category	1975-76 Total Enrollees			1976-77 Total Enrollees		
	Number	Percent	Percent Responses N=52,226	Number	Percent	Percent Responses N=54,871
Total	55,983	100.0	100.0	58,001	100.0	100.0
Basic Medical Science	1,607	2.9	3.1	1,466	2.5	2.7
Family Practice	10,239	18.3	19.6	13,356	23.0	24.3
Internal Medicine	3,938	7.0	7.5	3,961	6.8	7.2
Obstetrics/ Gynecology	1,416	2.5	2.7	1,407	2.4	2.6
Pediatrics	4,456	8.0	8.5	4,390	7.6	8.0
Psychiatry	1,975	3.5	3.8	1,757	3.0	3.2
Public Health, Community Medicine	2,375	4.2	4.5	2,440	4.2	4.4
Surgery or Surgical Specialty	6,734	12.0	12.9	6,170	10.6	11.2
Other Known Specialty	2,457	4.4	4.7	2,961	5.1	5.4
Plan to Specialize --Area Unknown	5,532	9.9	10.6	5,611	9.7	10.2
Do Not Plan to Specialize	2,526	4.5	4.8	2,323	4.0	4.2
Undecided	8,971	16.0	17.2	9,029	15.6	16.5
No Response	3,757	6.7	--	3,130	5.4	--